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ETHIOPIAN KING PLANS REFORM ERA

Haile Selassie to Abrogate Much of His Despotic Power, Interview Shows

TIME NOT HELD RIPE FOR WOMEN VOTERS

But Parliament Is Proposed—Big Schools and Roads Program Under Way

In a special interview given to the Monitor correspondent, the Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia revealed the extensive plans for changing the Abyssinian Government from a pure autocracy to a democracy, on more or less western lines, which he intends to bring into force by gradual stages. The interview gives an intimate glimpse of the monarch whose coronation ceremonies, attended by scenes of barbaric splendor, recently aroused unusual interest throughout the world.

By BRAINERD P. SALMON

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA, Abyssinia—Although the interview with Emperor Haile Selassie I, "King of Kings of Ethiopia and Lion of the Tribe of Judah," had been arranged, access to the palace was not an easy matter. Among the many preparations for the coronation ceremonies in November was the acquisition of a fleet of steam rollers, together with a force of road-building experts. The Emperor's passion for road making did not end with the coronation, and one of the steam rollers was still ponderously making its way up and down the main road leading to the Gibbie, as the palace is called from the Abyssinian word meaning hill.

A servant standing beside the inhospitably closed main entrance to the palace grounds, explained in voluble Amharic, exploding from his mouth with the staccato rattle of machine-gun fire, that the car was to enter through another gate, and that he had been delegated to guide it. The need of a guide was apparent as we passed through a continuous succession of inner courts, each with its separate wall and gate, each crowded with the white chamma-clad retainers, of whom several thousands live in the precincts of the palace. At the fifth gate we were signaled to descend from the car and proceed on foot—the last courtyard being strewn with crushed stone, seemingly in readiness for the steam roller chugging away in the distance.

In Private Audience

After negotiating the crushed stone successfully, I was led through a double line of white-clad functionaries to the great carved doors of the private audience chamber, where the

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Problem of Rural Education Linked With Radio, Films

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BANGOR, Eng.—Sir Percy Watkins, Permanent Secretary for Wales to the Board of Education, in discussing the problem of rural education at a meeting here, urged teachers to examine the possibilities of radiocasting and of mechanical aids to education, such as films and gramophones.

This was a field which should be explored, especially in relation to small schools, he said. The smaller the populatoin, the poorer the educational opportunity, unless much additional expenditure was incurred. Statistics showed that the small secondary schools in Wales did not, even in proportion to their numbers, do as well in higher certificate or state scholarship examinations as the larger schools.

"What is the remedy?" asked Sir Percy. "Close the small secondary schools, and bring all the children in a rural county to one or two centers? I invite you to try it once. There is not a small secondary school in Wales that could be closed without raising a first-class shindy, and indeed, without doing violence to a genuine and deep-rooted educational sentiment.

"I suggest there is no escape on those lines, and that there is no solution except frankly to recognize the unpleasant truth that your small school, if it is to do justice to the rural child, must be, comparatively to the number of children, a more expensive school to maintain in staff and equipment than a large school."

For that reason he suggested the use of the latest inventions and appliances. "We ought to consider," he said, "whether these new forces, which take no cognizance of distance or numbers, can be made subservient to our necessities. There may lie in these directions at least a partial contribution toward the enormous difficulties of our rural problem."

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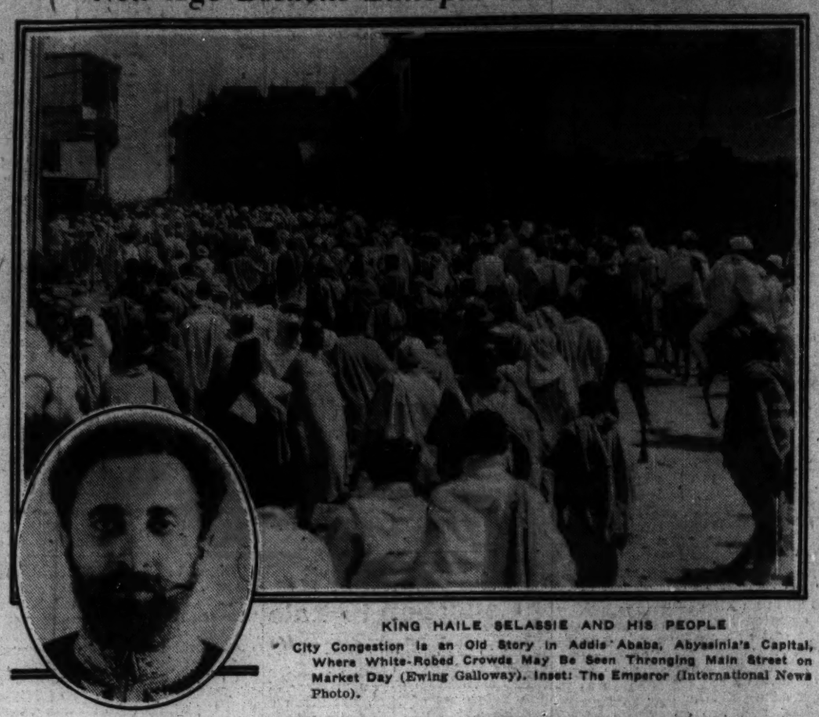
New Age Beckons Ethiopia and Its Monarch



KING HAILE SELASSIE AND HIS PEOPLE

City Congestion Is an Old Story in Addis Ababa, Abyssinia's Capital, Where White-Robed Crowds May Be Seen Thronging Main Street on Market Day (Ewing Galloway). Inset: The Emperor (International News Photo).

ATLANTA BOARD PLANS RELIEF JOBS FOR IDLE

Many Employers Pledge Coöperation With Better Business Commission

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta Better Business Commission, consisting of business and civic leaders of the city, held its second meeting recently, with a view definitely to meet the problem of Atlanta's 12,000 unemployed.

Determination to use every effort to expedite the erection of the proposed new post office building; speedy handling of claims of veterans of the World War and Veterans Bureau, with the assistance of the Georgia Senators and governmental agencies in Washington, which would release $1,000,000 per year by taking veterans and their families from relief and charity organizations; a definite request to all contractors and employers not to cut wages, were among the outstanding points brought out at this meeting.

Veterans were urged not to bring their families to Atlanta when filing their claims without sufficient means of caring for them, so that they would not have to call upon relief organizations.

Unemployment in 325 of Atlanta's leading firms shows an increase of 11 per cent in comparison with the same time last year, and there is a prospect of continued unemployment after the holidays.

Frank H. Neely, chairman of the commission, stated that distress is being increased here because people from out of town are pouring into the city in increasing numbers expecting to be cared for here rather than in their own communities, thus increasing the problem here. The commission will not expect to care for these cases.

The relief work for the commission is affiliated with the regular relief agencies in the Community Chest, and close scrutiny will be given to every case.

"There are 68 leading firms in Atlanta in which 5082 were employed as compared with 5372 last year," a member of the commission stated, and these firms, he stated, had informed him they would not cut down their forces during December, January and February. Certain executives had told him he said, that 141 employees were being kept at work in

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Summer's Zephyrs Promised in Winter

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

A DEVICE intended to heat the area of Roosevelt Field, Mineola, N. Y., to a 70 degree average will be demonstrated by the General Electric Company during the Air Show, Jan. 24-25, it was disclosed on Dec. 26.

William Kniffin, chairman of the show, said the apparatus would produce an even, balmy summer climate for the event, no matter how far the mercury might sink in thermometers.

Fifty planes, among them racers from Miami, Fla., will be in the show, for unemployment aid.

Western Roads Adopt Passenger Class Fare Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The class passenger fare system widely used on European railroads is finding new advocates among carriers in the western states.

Two lines—The St. Louis-San Francisco, and the Santa Fe—have received permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to use second class tickets, and G. J. McGuire, secretary of the Western Passenger Association, indicated on Dec. 26 in Chicago a possibility that other southwestern companies might seek to meet the two-cent a mile rate authorized on the Frisco.

Under the commission's order, the Frisco is permitted to sell the second class tickets for use only on day coaches. It is expected to put the plan into effect early in 1931.

The Santa Fe, operating from Chicago through the Southwest to California, has received permission to sell after Jan. 1 second class tickets between points in Arizona, California and New Mexico. It also may cut rates for round trip tickets between Kansas City and Lawrence and Topeka, Kan.

CHICAGO (AP)—Plans to inaugurate a passenger rate of two cents a mile on four divisions as an experiment to see if the lowered fare will successfully combat motorbus competition, were made public Dec. 27 by H. E. Pierpont, vice-president in charge of traffic for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

British Prison Chief to Study American Methods of Administration

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—To inspect the chief prisons in the United States and to study American methods of prison administration compared with those in force in Britain, is the aim of Alexander Paterson, Commissioner of Prisons in England and Wales and Director of Convict Prisons since 1922, who is starting on an extensive tour of American cities soon after his arrival in New York, Jan. 2.

Before leaving England, Mr. Paterson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he was eagerly awaiting the trip, which was being arranged for him by American prison authorities, and which he knew would prove a great education for him.

He pointed out that the prison question was vastly different in the two English-speaking countries in that the total prison population of England and Wales was under 11,000 and was gradually decreasing. Many of the prisons were half empty and the sites of others had been sold to accommodate municipal or office buildings.

But he had a lot to learn, he said, from the latest American methods of prison administration. He was particularly interested in seeing their new prison buildings. Most of Britain's prisons were quite out of date and were relics of the days when it was not considered necessary to house a prisoner in anything much better than a "dog-kennel."

American methods of educating prisoners and of paying them for work done—a practice which does not at present exist in Britain—are other matters which Mr. Paterson is anxious to study.

OLD ROMAN FORT PROMISES NEW LIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The fort baths brought to light during excavation work on the Roman fort at Cadder promise to give very clear evidence of the various periods of Roman occupation, said John Clarke at a meeting of the Glasgow Archæological Society. It was hoped to complete the excavations next year, Mr. Clarke added. The fort had been the sixth of the Antonine Wall forts from the west end of the wall.

During the year a large outer system of defenses had been discovered, inclosing an area of 15 acres, apparently anterior to both the fort and the wall. Neither the period of this system nor its relation to the smaller fort were yet certain. Several rare objects in pottery, a coin of Galba, and several interesting iron articles had been found.

NEW YORK BANKS LOWER INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS

Still Further Decline in Short-Term Rates Is Also Looked For

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following reduction of the rediscount rate by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to its record low of 2 per cent, banks of the New York Clearing House Association announced Dec. 27 that the interest rates paid to depositors would be cut at once.

The new rates represent a reduction of one half of 1 per cent, making the new rates 1 per cent on deposits of individuals, bank and trust companies, and 1½ per cent on deposits of mutual savings banks. The rate on time deposits was allowed to stand at 2 per cent.

While the action of the Federal Reserve Bank precipitated the reduction, it was not wholly responsible. The yield on prime short-term investments, such as bankers' acceptances and treasury notes and bills, already had fallen to levels little above the interest rates being paid by the banks to their depositors, and in the opinion of bankers a still further decline in short-term money rates may be looked for.

Open market money rates moved in apparent contradiction to the easier rediscount rate, the effect of which was a withdrawal of more than $40,000,000 from the call money market. This forced the rate up to 2½ per cent, compared with a renewal figure of 2 per cent.

Banks of North Carolina to Introduce Economies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Many of the banks closed in North Carolina recently will be reopened and reorganized within the next several months, men in close touch with financial circles believe.

The reorganization, however, will be upon a new basis with the introduction of new fundamentals of banking that will guarantee greater stability for the institutions, it is pointed out.

One of the most sweeping changes likely to come about with the reorganization will be a change in the interest rate paid on savings accounts, it is said. The interest generally paid heretofore has been 4 per cent. The interest many of the reorganized banks will pay will be 3 per cent.

Bankers say it has been difficult for the institutions to operate on a paying basis with the margin allowed under the old rate: loans at interest no higher than 6 per cent, as provided by law, and payment of 4 per cent on savings accounts.

Apprehension among persons with savings accounts, following rumors of bank weaknesses and producing "runs," is said by financial men to have caused many of the closings. Many of the casualties have been traced directly to savings accounts. Some bankers go so far as to say that an elimination of savings accounts would be a big boon to their interests.

It is pointed out that under present business conditions it has been extremely difficult for banks to make money under any circumstances, and that before closed banks can be reopened many changes will have to be made in banking methods. It is understood that several banks in the State have already been reopened or are about ready to reopen with the new savings system of 3 per cent in operation.

'LOST' PARTHENON STATUE DISCOVERED

ATHENS (AP)—One of the lost statues of the Parthenon, buried for years in a pile of "junk" marble near the venerable ruin, has been discovered by Prof. Rys Carpenter, director of the American School of Classical Study here.

Once it adorned the west pediment of the Parthenon, but it disappeared when the Venetians bombarded the Acropolis in 1687.

KANSAS OIL MEN READY TO MEET BUYING GROUPS

Policy Needed in Solution of Marketing Problem Given in Statement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—Coincident with the conference of representatives of oil purchasing companies behind closed doors at Tulsa, Okla., Dec. 26 and 27, to discuss the predicament of 30,000 small oil wells in Kansas and Oklahoma which will lose their market outlet Jan. 1 unless the situation is ameliorated, Alfred M. Landon, chairman of the Eastern Kansas Producers' Committee, gave out a statement of the fundamentals involved.

"There are two fundamentals which should be kept in view by those attempting to settle the oil problem at the Tulsa meeting," he declared. "Conservation plans should apply both to the small stripper wells and the newer and larger flush pools like the Seminole and Oklahoma City areas. These stripper wells are already at a low level of their economic existence, as a result of the present low market price of oil.

"It is well known that these wells are capable of producing as much more oil as has already been produced from them by the application of pressure recovery methods. It is highly essential, therefore, that they be conserved and saved for their future production. The problem confronting eastern Kansas and northern Oklahoma producers by reason of their market outlet being cut off is one for the leaders of the industry to solve, and not one for the small producers and stripper well owners to work out."

Mr. Landon and others of his committee are ready and willing to meet with any group or representatives of the purchasing concerns. The meeting at Tulsa was called by E. B. Reeser, president of the American Petroleum Institute, to discuss plans for taking oil from the stripper wells.

In the opinion of oil men, Butler County, Kansas, will not be affected greatly by the decision of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company to withdraw from the market. The Skelly Oil Company has made arrangements in the Texas Pan-Handle to dispose of all its runs except 500 barrels daily in that area, and thus save the expense of shipping it to the El Dorado refinery in tank cars.

More local crude, therefore, will be needed by the local refinery, especially in peak periods. While the Skelly Oil Company probably will not add many new connections now there is believed to be no doubt that it will continue to be a crude purchasing factor of considerable and growing importance in the Kansas fields.

New York Rate Drop Aids Price of British Stocks

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — A bright spot in an otherwise somber economic landscape is seen in the reduction of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rediscount rate. This has already increased prices for gilt-edged stocks here in anticipation of a reversal of the investment tide which lately has been setting westward across the Atlantic. It has thus increased the feasibility of coördinated action by the Bank of England and the Bank of France which is looked forward to here confidently as a means to restoring the activity in the long-term international loans market requisite for restoring activity to the wheels of world industry and commerce.

A new low level in the British iron and steel trade is meanwhile recorded by the Empire Industries Association, which says that for the first time in history—war time and coal stoppage excluded—the tonnage of iron and steel imports into Britain exceeded those exported. The association gives closely analyzed returns for the month of November in support of this fact, adding: "This is the deplorable pass to which Free Trade has brought one of our greatest and oldest industries."

U. S. Checks on Crime Cost in Dollars and Cents to Show Heavy Burden on Public

Relentless Figures Set Down With Great Care for Accuracy Expected to Awaken People to Rebel Against Huge Liability

HOOVER LAW REFORM SERIES—No. 2

The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is about to make its first report on the prohibition phase of its study. George W. Wickersham, chairman, and members of the board have, in a series of interviews, defined the scope of the board's work, which extends far beyond the confines of dry law enforcement to embrace all crime. These interviews will be published in a series of articles.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — An armored car clatters down the streets of an American city—sinister symbol of the warlike protection necessary for legitimate business and of the costly burden which modern lawlessness imposes.

Newspapers carry headlines telling of gangsterism and terrorism, and prosecutors and judges keeping a weather eye on publicity, win political place by their efforts to combat crime which, however, seems never to diminish.

High above the capital, in the room of a member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, a member of the commission with expert assistants, is putting down rows of figures—little rows of figures which are being scrupulously checked, compiled, compared, reëxamined and finally tabulated behind closed doors.

Paul J. McCormick, federal judge in the southern district of California, is in charge of this work. It is his conviction, like that of other members of the commission, that these figures will perhaps, in the long run, do as much as any other single thing to stamp out lawlessness, end crime, and conclude the "armored car era" of the United States.

Americans have seen armored cars in cities till they have almost forgotten the shameful implication of the sight. No other nation has armored cars—no other civilized nation, though they are known in turbulent lands inhabited by those "lesser breeds without the law," sung by Kipling.

But though the nation knows all about these battleship motor cars, studded with bolts, and their machine gun muzzles behind slit windows, it has never really known what they cost. That is the secret of these figures which Judge McCormick is compiling. He is preparing the first national stock-taking of the cost of crime ever made under official auspices in the United States.

It is possible that the results of this survey may not, in a sense, be "sensational." It will probably nowhere re-

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American Trade Favors Private Power Systems

Sale or Lease of Plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., Favored in Vote

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Private enterprise as the medium through which electric power should be developed and distributed was overwhelmingly approved in a referendum of the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, just completed.

This proposition was one of 15 indorsed. These will hereafter constitute a national water-power policy for the chamber. They indicate, from the membership's viewpoint, the part that should be played by the state governments and the Federal Government in the regulation and control of water-power development and operation and the proper economic rôle of private enterprise in this field. A recommendation that the Government's plant at Muscle Shoals should be sold or leased, as it is, on the best possible terms, was indorsed.

Approximately 3000 votes, representing 1147 commercial organizations and trade associations, were cast, a preliminary canvass revealed. The referendum was prepared by a special committee of which Frederic A. Delano, former railroad executive and member of the Federal Reserve Board, is chairman.

Heavy Majority Cast

The proposition against which the largest opposition was registered stated that "interstate power, so far as now capable of regulation by states, should be regulated through concurrent action of state agencies made effective by the Federal Power Commission, and only in the event of failure of concurrence on the part of the state agencies should be regulated directly by the Federal Power Commission." The votes in favor of

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Belgium Favors Power Network for Pan-Europe

Extension of Tariff Truce to Other Fields Proposed for Concerted Action

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Belgian Government in a note communicated to European members of the League of Nations suggests several practical fields of operation for the Commission of Inquiry for a European Union—the Briand federation plan—which meets in Geneva Jan. 16.

The most notable work suggested for the commission is adoption of the so-called tariff truce convention and extension of its ideas to other fields of commercial intercourse.

Belgium also recommends that the conference should study the question of the international transmission of electrical power, so that Europe may become one immense international network of power distribution without present restrictions set up by national legislatures.

It is further proposed that the commission should study the draft convention on the treatment of foreigners, progress of which has been considerably hampered in the past by conflicting conceptions among the inhabitants of non-European states.

Recommendation that the conference for European union attempt to extend the commercial convention signed in March, 1930, comes at a time when that convention seemed likely to languish for want of ratification.

But Belgium, which was one of the first states to ratify, proposes to extend only the basic idea of the convention—namely, that if a contracting state decides to increase existing duties or to impose new duties, it must notify and give opportunity for redress to other contracting states.

This idea, already embodied in many bilateral and multilateral European commercial agreements, is a modest but useful check on rising tariffs. It is included in the agreement between Belgium and the Scandinavian states recently drafted at Oslo.

Now Belgium proposes to extend the system, not only to apply to tariffs between all European countries but to circulation of capital, treatment of persons, systems of communications and transport.

Regarding electrical power, Belgium points out that recent technical advance is making possible long-distance transmission of power. So Belgium proposes a general convention organizing the European continent into a unit for the most efficient production and coöperative utilization of electricity. The proposals have been placed upon the agenda of the European commission where they are certain to have an important position.

Three Checks of $50 Each to Form Chain to Help in Restoring Atlanta's Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—As a novel means of stimulating a return to normal business conditions a check of $150 was started Dec. 22 on a journey in which it may cancel $15,000 of debt within 60 days.

The movement was launched here by the Chamber of Commerce, the Savannah Sugar Refining Company donating three $50 checks to the chamber, to be used in a specified way to pay a series of debts and to point the way to what prompt payment of current obligations can do toward putting money into circulation.

The three $50 checks were of magnified size made especially for the purpose, and given to B. S. Barker, secretary of the chamber, who in turn gave one to the local Salvation Army, one to the local Family Welfare Society, and the third to a widow who is "out of employment and owes debts."

The condition upon which they are given is that the Salvation Army use its check in a payment on a bill for coal; that the Welfare Society make with its check a prompt payment on a grocery bill and that the widow use hers for a payment on a furniture bill, posing the same conditions upon its creditor who is to use the check at once in the same way.

For 60 days these three checks are to be so used, being passed on promptly by each recipient to a creditor. At the end of the 60 days the persons in whose possession they fall will be permitted to cash them for their own use. The first payments by the Salvation Army, the Welfare Society and the needy widow were made Dec. 22 and it is anticipated that these checks will change hands from three to six times daily in the ensuing 60 days.

Thousands of Cyclists Tax Capacity of Copenhagen's Roads and Bridges

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—If you ask a visitor to the Danish capital which of all things has impressed him most, he may for the moment leave Copenhagen's many attractions out of his appreciation and answer, with a mixture of surprise and annoyance, the cyclists!

In many thoroughfares the number of pedestrians is less than half that of the cyclists. For example, of the two bridges across the harbor which connect Copenhagen with its eastern offshoot, Christianshavn, the Langebro figured with 11,412 pedestrians, 30,500 cyclists and 12,700 vehicles, while the other bridge, the Knippelsbro, had 15,246 pedestrians, 32,900 cyclists and 9800 vehicles.

A third roadway across the lakes, formerly outside, but now in the middle of the town, the Gyldenlovesgade, boasted as many as 38,000 cyclists during the 24 hours and 15,000 vehicles.

The main fashionable thoroughfare in the heart of the city could only show 8000 cyclists, but then cycle traffic is prohibited here between 10 a. m. and 10 p. m., which makes all the difference. But this is about the only obstacle placed in the way of the men and women on wheels. There are special cycle tracks along most of the more important roads and thoroughfares, and the municipality provides cycle-stands, in convenient places.

Denmark with its 3,500,000 inhabitants, is said to possess 1,000,000 cycles, of which about one-third are to be found in Copenhagen.

NORRIS BACKS DIRECT VOTE ON PRESIDENT

Will Frame Amendment for Abolition of the Electoral College

INSURGENT REJECTS THIRD PARTY OFFER

Progressive Support to Go to Democrats in 1932 If They Name Liberal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The clash of factions within the Republican Party unexpectedly struck forth a proposal for a constitutional amendment eliminating the electoral college.

At the same time, it was made evident that the Insurgent Republicans in general and George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska in particular, have not the slightest intention of announcing a third party movement at this early stage of the 1932 presidential battle; while simultaneously the belief was strengthened that the conservative elements of the party are not likely to approve any move to oust Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican National Committee, who is himself now attempting to read Mr. Norris out of the party ranks.

The proposal for the elimination of the electoral college was made by Mr. Norris as an alternative for a third party movement, in commenting to newspapermen on the appeal of Prof. John Dewey, Columbia University, and national chairman of the League for Independent Political Action, that Mr. Norris should announce himself as standard bearer of a new Liberal Party.

Opposes Third Party

Mr. Norris said that he "was not a candidate for the Presidency, and would not become one." He had two objections to a third party movement, he said. First, the almost insuperable obstacles in the way of success, as demonstrated by the Roosevelt Bull Moose and similar futile moves, and, secondly, the fact that—even if successful—the third party would fall heir to the same limitations in expressing the popular will which affect both the present parties.

These are inherent, according to Mr. Norris, in the method of nominating and electing a President under the electoral college system prescribed in the Constitution. What Mr. Norris in effect urged was a system of popular primaries for direct election of the President, similar to those which have been adopted by the states for the nomination and election of senators.

The unexpected injection of the electoral college issue by Mr. Norris into the dispute over the Lucas affair took the question beyond the field of party regularity, carried it to the heart of the present system of national elections and at the same time outlined a program which is likely to be taken up by other elements in the Progressive bloc in the future.

Mr. Norris claimed that the archaic machinery of the electoral college interfered with the candidacy of independent presidential aspirants and threw the control of political parties into the hands of a group of leaders when it should have been retained in the hands of the people. Once successful at the polls, Mr. Norris claimed, a party clique could prolong its existence by patronage and other political devices, and nominate its own candidates henceforth without consulting, or in defiance of, popular will.

Progressive Program Outlined

While Mr. Norris made a polite but firm refusal of the appeal of Dr. Dewey, he seized the occasion with customary political adroitness to outline basic elements in the Progressive program with the indication that they will be emphasized from now until the end of the 1932 Presidential campaign.

Foremost among the present-day problems, he declared, was the "power issue" cutting across party lines. There was little at present, he said, to differentiate one of the old parties from the other. Holding out the possibility of progressive support to a "liberal" Democratic Presidential candidate in 1932, similar to his own bolt to Alfred E. Smith against Herbert Hoover in 1928, Mr. Norris asserted that emissaries of the power interests were already seeking to force the Democrats to nominate a "power man" for the Presidency. Mr. Norris specifically named Owen D. Young as one Democrat who would be acceptable to this power group.

Mr. Norris's strictures against the electoral college machinery of presidential election were received with great interest in the capital. The fundamental weakness with the two-party system, Mr. Norris claimed, was its failure to put control in the hands of the people themselves, and a third party would be subject to the same limitation unless a fundamental change in the method of elections were introduced.

Merely a "Fifth Wheel"

The President is the most powerful political figure in the country, he said, but the people "under our system never select the President." This is done by the electoral college, a body originally clothed with discretionary powers by the founding fathers, he said, but now merely a "fifth wheel" retained without logic and enabling individual groups to dominate the party.

The private voter on election day found himself marking a ballot for a group of delegates to the electoral college, Mr. Norris said, instead of for the candidate himself, and a new

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

CURLEY URGES PAN-AMERICAN SHOW IN CUBA

Spanish Teachers Agree Understanding Is Essential Between Americas

An annual exposition in Cuba, to bring North and South Americans together for mutual education, was advocated by Mayor Curley of Boston as an aid to industrial expansion in both hemispheres, in an address before the American Association of Teachers of Spanish delivered at the convention banquet at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Dec. 26.

A Pan-American industrial exposition and congress, he declared, would establish a necessary point of contact between Latin-Americans and citizens of the United States, and go far to eliminate the lack of understanding that has done so much to hinder trade between the Americas.

The development of the United States, said Mayor Curley, will find its greatest stimulus in bettered relations with the countries and peoples in Latin America. He also expressed the belief that, before long, distances would be so shortened that misunderstandings would have to be wiped out.

"I expect," he declared, "before a great while to leave Boston in the morning, lunch in Cuba, pass the night in the Argentine, return to Boston the next day, and resume duties the morning after."

The mayor's address was one of the last features of the first day's session of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Spanish teachers' organization, which has brought some 150 delegates to Boston. Practically every one of the day's speakers referred to the advantages to the United States of greater familiarity with the Spanish language as a means of inducing better understanding and growing commercial relations with the countries to the south.

Henry Grattan Doyle, dean of the junior college of the George Washington University, and Prof. Cecil Jane, visiting professor of history, Wellesley College, were on the program with the Mayor.

The sessions for the day were presided over by Miss Marie A. Solano, director of modern foreign languages in Boston and president of the New England chapter. Six papers were read. Participating in the program were Joseph J. Hurley, chairman of the Boston School Committee; Dr. Hymen Alpern of DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City; Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University; William A. Clarke of the John Adams High School, New York City; Prof. Ernest J. Hall of Yale University; Prof. Wilfred A. Beardsley of Goucher College, and Prof. Francisco Pinol of Connecticut College. The second day's session opened in Emerson Hall, Harvard University.

NORRIS BACKS DIRECT VOTE ON PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

party found itself encumbered by this antiquated machinery which required not the election of one man to win the presidency, but of a group of 600 or 700 men.

At the first session of the new Congress, Mr. Norris said, he would offer a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment abolishing this institution. Mr. Norris is already author of a proposed amendment to abolish the "lame duck" session and to inaugurate the President immediately after election.

Elimination of the electoral college is more important than elimination of the short session, Mr. Norris asserted. With the electoral college abolished, he said, then "almost overnight" an independent candidate for the presidency could be put in the field and elected as the expression of the direct will of the people.

Mr. Norris expressed no hope of an immediate elimination of the electoral college and indicated clearly that the progressive strategy will be to carry on their fight from within the present party ranks, and under the present party labels up to and during the 1932 presidential campaign. Mr. Norris's statement in this respect followed the lines expressed by the regular Republicans, who did not hide the fact that they would have rejoiced equally with Dr. Dewey if Mr. Norris had decided to shake the dust of their council chambers off his feet.

Power Contest Emphasized

In one other detail Mr. Norris used the opportunity of the Dewey letter to stress a pending phase of the power fight. A move would be started immediately, he said to have the Senate reconsider the confirmation of the three members of the Federal Power Commission, George Otis Smith, chairman, Claude L. Draper and Marcel Garsaud. These three newly confirmed commissioners as their first official act, he recalled, removed from office Charles A. Russell, solicitor and W. V. King, chief accountant, of the commission. Mr. Norris defended Mr. Russell and Mr. King as the guardians of the public against alleged encroachments of the power interests and said that their dismissal under the circumstances was warrant for the rejection in turn of the new commissioners.

Taken all in all Mr. Norris's statement cleared the air in several directions, in the view of political observers here. So far as the Nebraskan speaks for other insurgents, he made clear that they had no intention of going out into the political field now and using the next two years to build up a new third party on a permanent basis.

Mr. Norris showed unmistakably that he intends to remain "Republican" and fight the present leadership of the party with all the power at his command. Further he indicated that progressive support will go to the Democrats if they will nominate a "Liberal" in 1932.

His emphasis on this phase, and his specific opposition to Mr. Young, were taken as a reflection of progressive alarm lest the Democrats take just the opposite course, and seek to win the next presidential fight through division in the Republican ranks, on a party platform that outdoes the Republican leadership in orthodox economic and conservative political beliefs.

Clearance Sales Appear Promising

RETAIL store executives in New York City are looking forward to a good response to the seasonal clearance sales of merchandise scheduled for next week. This response, it is thought, will furnish an indicator as to how January trade will shape up.

Within a week or two the influx of buyers at wholesale centers will be well under way. Offices in New York report many of their customers have signified their intention to send buying representatives to that city. The influx of these buyers is expected to be unusually large this year, due to the smallness of stocks in hands of retailers.

Liberals to Lay Base for Permanent Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The refusal of George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, to withdraw from the Republican Party and assist in the formation of a third party is regarded by Dr. John Dewey, national chairman of the League for Independent Political Action, as but a single setback in the liberal movement, according to the secretary of the league, Howard Y. Williams.

Dr. Dewey told reporters on Dec. 26 that he did not wish to make a formal statement at this time, on Mr. Norris's declination of his proposal, but it was made clear at league headquarters that the present unwillingness of the so-called progressives of the two major parties to break away from old alignments was held to be of small moment by a group which does not expect immediate results, rather aiming to build slowly "from the ground up."

Mr. Williams, who has been a member of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota for 10 years and came to New York a year ago to become executive secretary of the league, declared that there was discernible a country-wide political impulsion toward liberalism, and in a second letter to Mr. Norris, urged his most serious consideration of Dr. Dewey's proposal.

"In my humble judgment," his letter continues, "it would be the greatest service you could render your country, that of building up a real party of opposition. Our league is organizing local branches and state committees all over the United States for the purpose of laying the foundation for a new political alignment and would be glad to cooperate with you in every way. We are not seeking to be a new party ourselves, but only to do the groundwork. There is nothing that we want for ourselves except to see politics in the United States used in a much more creative and constructive way."

The league now has 48 branches in the United States, Mr. Williams said, with 10 state conferences in process of arrangement in Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Washington, Idaho, Oklahoma, Texas, and New York.

PHENOMENAL GAIN MADE IN AVIATION, LINDBERGH SAYS

Ocean Lines Linking Europe and America Forecast in Not Distant Future

NEW YORK (AP)—Aviation has come a long way since a young fellow from Missouri took off from Roosevelt Field four years ago next May and flew to Paris, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh believes. The world's best known flier talked, Dec. 26, of aviation as it was five years ago and as it is now. He said:

"We have had more progress in the development of aircraft in the last five years than could have been foreseen at that time. In 1925 a good cruising speed was 90 miles an hour. Today we have planes of the same class with cruising speeds as high as 140 miles an hour. The air mail Havilands we used in 1925 had a carrying capacity of about 400 pounds. Planes today of the same horsepower cruise at least 20 miles an hour faster and carry from three to four times that load.

"The same with the business or sport plane flown by the non-professional pilot. It is more stable; it is easier to operate, and it is much simpler to learn how to fly one. The cost of operation of a privately owned plane today is only a fraction of the cost of a few years back.

Good for 170,000 Miles

"The small, private plane of 85 to 100 miles an hour cruising speed can be operated today at practically the same cost as a medium-priced automobile. For example. Let's take a 100-horsepower plane. It sells for $3000 to $5000. You can get from 10 to 15 miles on a gallon of gas; that's with a pilot and two passengers. After 300 or 400 hours—which is about 25,000 to 30,000 miles—it will need an overhaul. Afterward it is ready for another 300 or 400 hours and the total life of a good plane is 2000 hours or more which is 170,000 miles of flying." It seems that for some time to come at least mail and express in addition must be depended on to make air transport operation profitable. But as the efficiency of the airplane increases, the cost of operation will be materially reduced and will shorten the time until passenger operation is a paying business.

"The business slump, which hit aviation as it did practically every other industry, brought some good as well as evil. It gave manufacturers and research engineers a chance to take inventory, to clean up the planes, especially the big transport jobs, cutting away wind-resisting angles and gadgets, a cutting down of weight to gain speed without sacrifice of the safety factor.

Cruising Speed Increases

"The cruising speed of several well-known transport planes has been increased several miles an hour during the past year, and I expect to see it stepped up at least 10 miles an hour more in 1931. The best large transport planes today have a cruising speed of 105 to 115 miles an hour and a top speed of 130 to 145.

"The increase in air transport lines has been phenomenal. Three years ago there were only a few short passenger airlines in the United States. Today they link every important city in a national network. Two years ago South America had no air passenger lines to speak of. Today, except for the Cape Horn region—and nobody down there needs the service—South America is encircled by passenger and mail lines.

"The next development is linking the two hemispheres—the Americas and Europe and Africa—by international airlines. This is feasible and will be accomplished, perhaps not in 1931, but in the not distant future.

"I have no particular flying plans for the new year. I do not expect to attempt this winter an air four of South America— a flight I have long had in mind. I want to get out to the coast and get the new wing for this Lockheed Sirius low-wing monoplane, a wing which will include a retractable landing gear, adding at least 25 or 30 miles an hour to the speed of my plane."

In the course of this talk, Colonel Lindbergh revealed that his Princeton (N. J.) farm and its "landing field" have become rather widely and inaccurately known, especially the field. He is getting letters, he said, addressed to "Lindbergh Field, Princeton, N. J.," and "Manager, Lindbergh Airport, Princeton." That's rather a flossy reputation, he thought, for a cow pasture where an airplane can land but which in no sense of the word is an "airport" or an aviation field.

Coöperative Plan Surveyed by State

Only a few of the coöperative shoe manufacturing companies organized during the last six years have remained in existence more than a year or two, the State Department of Labor and Industries reported Dec. 26, following an investigation of the soundness of the coöperative scheme.

The study, authorized by the last Legislature as a result of alleged financial losses by shoe workers who had purchased stock in the coöperative concerns, will be turned over to the Public Utilities Commission for possible recommendations to the 1931 Legislature.

It was found that 35 coöperative companies are now operating in the State with an employment roll of 7000 of which 70 to 80 per cent own stock. The stock of the corporations investigated were not listed on any exchange and there are, therefore, only two classes of purchasers to whom stock may be sold by an employee stockholder, namely, another employee or the corporation which issued the stock. Inquiry showed that there was practically no market among shoe workers and the concerns which originally issued the stock were said to constitute an uncertain market.

Glass and Pottery Collection to Yale

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Burton Mansfield of this city, a member of the Yale class of 1875, has made a notable addition to the antiquities in the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts by his gift of the Anna Rosalie Mansfield collection of Roman and early Syrian glass and Persian glazed pottery.

The gift, in memory of Mr. Mansfield's wife, includes many fine examples of brilliant multi-colored glass vessels, the manufacture of which constituted one of the great industries of Egypt and Syria at the beginning of the Christian era.

In the collection are many faïence vessels, of the types which the Muhammadans received from the Assyrians and Parthians and also beautiful specimens of the molded and blown varieties made in Gaul and Germany, as well as in the East in the second and third centuries A. D. The items are perfectly preserved and constitute a comprehensive collection of special interest, both from the historical and the artistic points of view.

Curley Proposes Industrial Board

Establishment of a federal industrial planning board was suggested by Mayor James M. Curley in an address to the Boston & Maine federation of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at the Hotel Manger, Boston, Dec. 26. Mr. Curley stated that the formation of this board would prevent a similar crisis to the one from which the country is now emerging.

Deploring the lack of leadership in a time of depression of this kind, Mr. Curley explained that professors of economics believed the only hope for the future is the formation of such a board to anticipate and plan for the conservation and well-being of individual workers.

Study of this problem is not possible for individual legislators, he said, but with a federal board a program may be formulated that will minimize if not prevent industrial breakdowns.

STATE TREASURY HAS BALANCE OF $5,210,149

An unexpended, free cash balance of $5,210,149 was in the State Treasury at the close of the fiscal year 1930, it was announced by Gov. Frank G. Allen Dec. 26. The balance is 52 per cent of the state debt of $9,811,039.82, Mr. Allen pointed out, which gives the Commonwealth the best financial standing it has had in the present century.

The lowering of the state debt and the unexpended balance was accomplished on the basis of a state tax of $7,000,000, the smallest since 1912, and during a year when the State conducted the largest building program in its history, the Governor declared.

CALCUTTA PROFESSOR TO SPEAK AT HARVARD

Dr. Kalidas Naga, of the faculty of Calcutta University, and Prof. Rupert Emerson, of Harvard University, will speak at the nineteenth annual convention of the Hindustan Association of America after the banquet Dec. 27. The convention opened Dec. 26 at Paine Music Hall, Harvard University, with professors from Greater Boston attending.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, delivered the opening address. Brief addresses were also made by G. H. Chase, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and H. H. Meyer, dean of Boston University, and others.

Report of 'Court for Foreigners' in China Meets Varied Response

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Details reported from China through British channels regarding the Chinese Government's proposal to set up Chinese courts for foreigners in treaty ports, has been greeted with varying sentiments by merchants and bankers here dealing with China. The proposal includes the attaching of foreign legal experts to the courts and permitting them to submit recommendations to the judges. It, also, provides that these experts may conduct certain cases if permitted by the judges.

This goes much farther than the British and American proposals to China, recently reported. The complete subordination of the foreign element before the Chinese have assimilated western ideas of justice is regarded here as laying the foreign community open to a risk which might impair its security and perhaps make impossible the carrying-on of trade.

On the whole, the reception here was more liberal toward the new Chinese plan than the conservative expression in dispatches from London. The feeling was expressed generally that extraterritoriality was bound to come some day, and, while some observers of Chinese affairs declared they believed the plan for Chinese courts with foreign advisers was a step in the right direction, others held that the day was still far off when Chinese courts could be trusted to administer justice according to Occidental ideas. Many believe that England and the United States are not ready to "allow" the Government of China to abrogate its treaty obligations.

Most of those questioned, however, were reluctant to express themselves publicly, chiefly because they felt it would injure their business connections. To express an unfavorable opinion of the Chinese proposal, it was felt, would mean a loss of business with the Chinese; to express a favorable opinion would bring forth a storm of protest from American and European associates who feel very strongly against granting to China further authority over foreigners.

Favors Chinese Plan

W. H. Gurley, manager of the foreign department of the Borden Company, was in favor of the Chinese plan.

"It looks to me as though the step to establish courts for foreigners, in which foreign jurists would sit and make recommendations to the Chinese bench, is a step decidedly in the right direction," Mr. Gurley said. "This may not be the final answer, but it would give foreigners a large degree of assurance that they would be dealt with according to their own standards of justice.

"If we are to be absolutely fair minded, we must respect the patriotism of the Chinese and also their real efforts toward giving foreigners a fair deal, but we must also remember that foreign capital has large holdings in China, and in view of the hectic conditions in many of the Chinese courts and the terrible condition of its penal institutions, it is easy to understand why foreigners are reluctant to relinquish privileges they hold."

Paul N. Forum, vice-president of Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd., representing in China many concerns in this country and abroad, expressed a more conservative opinion.

"In a general way, any giving up of rights which foreigners at present hold in China would be very prejudicial to their interests," Mr. Forum declared. "This should be done very gradually. The first step must be taken by China in establishing a satisfactory code of laws applicable to the entire country. There have been several attempts to codify the laws of China, but none have been successful in meeting the needs of all Chinese or of foreigners. But even if China had a satisfactory code, it could not administer them properly. It will be a long while, I think, before China develops a satisfactory court system."

S. S. Young, Consul-General of China, showed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor a new Chinese law code that was promulgated throughout all of China recently. It is by a staff of lawyers working under the direction of Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Minister of Justice and head of the Judicial Department of China. Dr. Hui received his degree as Doctor of Law at Yale University, for nine years was deputy judge in the Court of International Jurisdiction at Geneva, and is now a full judge in that court. He has passed a large part of the last 15 years in working over the new code and adjusting it to domestic and foreign needs.

Mr. Young declared that, under Dr. Hui, China has developed a group of jurists trained in both Chinese and foreign law who are well qualified to administer the new law fairly to native and foreigner alike.

"It is quite easy to understand why foreigners are unwilling to relinquish the privileges they now hold under treaty rights," said Mr. Young, "but there is really no reason today why they should not do so. China is now under one legal code from one end of the country to the other, except perhaps in some of the most out-of-the-way portions of the country where the new code has not yet penetrated.

"She is ready to set up special courts for foreigners over which some of her best judges would preside, and will give foreign nationalities the privilege of having their own representatives sit in these courts to advise the judges. The Germans, who lost their treaty privileges during the war, have found it greatly to their advantage to come under the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts. It has allowed them to do business freely in all parts of China, and there has been no complaint from them as to the way justice has been administered.

"However, I do not see anything new in the dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from London, for the proposal for this sort of court was made about a year ago and has been under consideration ever since."

Bank Officials Dubious

One official connected with a large banking institution doing business in China declared it would be a long time before Chinese courts could be trusted by foreigners.

"All the Chinese understand is force," he declared. "I suppose that ultimately we will know how to understand force also, but only as a last resort. With the Chinese force is understood all the way along the line. I do not think the United States or England is prepared to relinquish their treaty rights, and if it came to a show-down, I believe we would maintain our rights by military measures."

Another official connected with a similar institution declared:

"While I was in China I had occasion to take 300 or 400 cases into the Chinese courts. I never felt that I had received an unfair deal. Personally, I believe the Chinese are making great progress, and are to be trusted greatly in the administration of justice.

"My experience, however, was immediately after the revolution, and I have been reliably informed that a higher type of jurist was then to be found in the Chinese courts than many who are to be found today. But if the Chinese are to establish special courts for foreigners, in which there is to be foreign representation through expert legal advisers, I cannot see what Occidentals have to fear."

JAPAN SOCIETY RECEPTION

The New Year's reception in honor of Japanese residents of Greater Boston announced by the Japan Society of Boston, will take place at 8:30 o'clock Jan. 2 at the home of Miss Rose L. Dexter, 400 Beacon Street, instead of 3:30 o'clock as was incorrectly announced Dec. 26. Speakers at the reception include Courtenay Crocker, Kojiro Tomita, and Ralph Adams Cram.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS MEET

Renewal of friendships made at Camp Kiwanis were the order of the day when about 200 Camp Fire Girls attended the annual Camp Fire Girls Reunion at the Repertory Theater, Dec. 27. The counselors provided the entertainment, the feature of which was the singing of songs of the Gay Nineties.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Hotel Statler: Dinner dance, Scots' Charitable Society, Ladies' Auxiliary; Salle Moderne.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Address, "The Relation of the Federal Reserve Bank to Banks, Business and the People," by K. K. Carrick, secretary, Federal Reserve Bank; auditorium, 8.

Roxbury: Concert, Mishkan Tefila Choral Society, Temple Mishkan Tefila, Seaver Street; dancing to follow music program.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society: Mass meeting; reading of Professor Einstein's message; Anshai Sfard Synagogue, corner Commercial and South Common Streets, Lynn, 8.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "The Significance of Handcraft," by Grace C. Mansfield; Lecture Hall, 3:30; "Scotland in Song and Story," with lantern slides and Scotch songs, Mme. Beale Morey; Lecture Hall, 8.

Symphony Hall: meeting, Community Church; address, "A Morality for the Intelligent," by Lewis Browne, author, and former Rabbi, 10:30.

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "Will the New Machinery Prevent War?" by Sir Herbert Browne Ames, LL. D., former Financial Director, League of Nations Secretariat; George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Russia—A World That Never Was," by Maurice Hindus, author and lecturer; musical program, Martha Whittemore, violoncellist; Ford Hall, corner Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club; concert, by boy choir; upper foyer, 4; refreshments served after program.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45. Meeting, International Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 4.

EVENTS MONDAY

New England Women's Club: Meeting, with talk, "An Appreciation of German Lieder," by Miss Lydia Gray, Miss Alice Riley, accompanist; Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

American Association of Teachers of Journalism, and American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism: Opening meeting, annual convention, auspices Journalism Department, Boston University; meeting to be opened by John E. Drewry, University of Georgia; chief speakers: Willard G. B. Bleyer, University of Washington, and Willis J. Abbot, Editorial Board of "The Christian Science Monitor; Boston University.

Repertory Theater: Play, "The Blue Bird," presented by Junior League; 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions, Durer's Life of the Virgin. Medals from the fifteenth century to the present day. Mediterranean embroideries, through Dec. 31. Prints of French ornament by Jean P. Pillement.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4; admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Block prints by Gustave Baumann.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Pencil drawings of New England subjects by Stanley Woodward. Through Dec. 27.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Russian objets d'art. Paintings, decorations and water colors by Myrtle Holm Smith and Irma Rene Koen.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brule prints.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists; mezzotints and etchings in color. Through Dec. 31.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Dec. 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 28, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, Pension Fund concert.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 2, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 3, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 4, in Symphony Hall, a concert by José Iturbi, pianist.

Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 6, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, Jan. 8, in Jordan Hall, a concert by James Ferguson, tenor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 10, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Harald Kreutzberg and Yvonne Georgi, dancers.

Music

Boston Symphony

Two numbers constituted the program for the tenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in Symphony Hall, Boston, Dec. 26 and 27. They were Arensky's Variations on a Theme of Tchaikovsky and Mahler's "Song of the Earth."

The Arensky item presumably was Dr. Koussevitzky's seasonal gesture, since the Tchaikovskyan song which provides the theme is a setting of verses by Pletscheev on a legend of the childhood of Jesus. Unfortunately, the program book did not contain this information, probably because the decision to include this number was made too late to permit of changing the analytical notes. This work for string orchestra is familiar, we believe, to many audiences, but we do not recall its having been played before in Symphony Hall. One carried away the impression that the theme —which is lovely, very Russian, quite Tchaikovskyan and rather liturgical— is superior to the variations, which are workmanlike but also workaday. The piece served nevertheless to display the superb tone and flexibility of the string choirs.

The Mahler opus had been heard two years ago at these concerts for the first time in Boston. The present hearing renewed the feeling that the composer is entitled to our respectful admiration for his work, even while it again reminded us forcibly of his debt to his predecessors. Unquestionably there are passages of great beauty in this work, both for voices and for instruments—as in Part II and elsewhere. There are also periods of great tediousness—as notably in the orchestral interlude between the last two songs. Mahler surely allowed himself more time than was strictly necessary for the conveyance of his ideas.

Richard Crooks permitted us to appreciate the qualities of the tenor solo parts as we had not been able to enjoy them at the previous Boston hearing. Besides possessing an excellent voice, well trained, Mr. Crooks has musical intelligence. And from a fine lyric tenor he has developed into a quite heroic singer. His rendition of Parts III and V won enthusiastic applause. That splendid artist, Margaret Matzenauer, was the contralto soloist. Like Mme. Charles Cahier (the original singer in this part) she sang without notes or words, thereby enhancing the dramatic quality of her contribution. We have heard Mme. Matzenauer in better voice, but with her rare artistry she achieved a splendid performance. L. A. S.

FARMERS SAID TO FORM HALF OF POPULATION

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—"More than half the people in the world are farmers," Dr. Albert P. Brigham, professer emeritus of Colgate University, and special lecturer at Oxford University, said on Dec. 26, at the opening session of the two-day annual convention of the national council of geography teachers at Clark University.

His paper, "Village Life From Kenya to Finland" was read before more than 200 outstanding geographers and geography professors from various parts of the United States, who are attending the council's seventeenth annual meeting, now being held for the first time in New England.

Theaters

"Rebound"

Copley Theater—Copley Players Inc. present "Rebound," a comedy in three acts by Donald Ogden Stewart. Beginning Dec. 26, 1930. The cast:

Liz Crawford	Annie Seymour
Lyman Patterson	Jack Storey
Marta	Ruth Scully
Les Crawford	Kirk Ames
Sara Jaffrey	Vera Allen
Bill Truesdale	Walter Abel
Johnnie Coles	Robert Henderson
Evie Lawrence	Eloise Stream
Mrs. Jaffrey	Ann Dere
Pierie	Emile Beliveau
Jules	Frederick Voight
Henry Jaffrey	Edgar Kent

This performance constituted the début of the new company directed by F. Cowles Strickland, which has undertaken to fill the niche left vacant in Boston by the departure of Mr. Clive. The announced policy is to offer Bostonians plays that have been successful on Broadway but never have penetrated to these hinterlands. All-American casts are to present them. Last night's audience was large and obviously well-disposed toward the new venture. It greeted Mr. Stewart's jests with abundant laughter, and applauded warmly the efforts of the actors.

Mr. Stewart is one of the brightest of Broadway's Bright Young Men, purveyor by appointment of wise-cracks to the Post-War Generation. When his typewriter fulgurates, all the sad young men and women rock with mirth. This play crackles with his sparklers. Of course, there is a story. A young woman with a laggard suitor catches on the rebound a young man who has lost his true love to a richer candidate. In Paris she waits in the hotel while the bridegroom takes the old flame to lunch. Back in America, they are reunited after some obscure ratiocination which evidently satisfies the bride.

Mr. Stewart has reasoned perhaps that his brightness is sufficient material for a play. At least he has not taken the trouble to supply his entertainment with those ingredients which have been considered essential to the fashioning of drama. His formula reminds us of Mrs. Crothers's. His people are ever so hard and brittle and clever up to the last moment. Then suddenly they go soft, and we are assured that after all their hearts are of gold, and they do respect all the homely old virtues. This assurance would be very pleasant if we believed in their right-about. Unfortunately Mr. Stewart neglects to provide the motivation.

With all the good will in the world and with the most cordial good wishes for the success of the company and with all allowances for first-night difficulties, it is difficult to speak with enthusiasm of the performance. Miss Allen, an actress of experience and capacity, seemed ill at ease in a part that at best was hardly suited to her talents. To speak in complimentary terms of the rest of the cast would be to indulge a mistaken sense of kindness. Undoubtedly there is a place in Boston for a good stock company, offering modern plays at moderate prices. We hope that this may prove to be such a company. If the hope is to be realized, the management may well devote thought to selection of plays and players. L. A. S.

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U. S. TAKES STOCK OF CRIME COSTS IN COLD FIGURES

(Continued from Page 1)

celve the prominence that a single trime in a large city will obtain. The results may be little more than a series of figures. Judge McCormick and his assistant, Sidney P. Simpson, New York lawyer, will not even offer a flat sum running into the billions and say, "Here, this is the cost of America's crime!" Others have offered such figures. The only trouble with them is that they are not accurate.

At this stage of the study of America's crime, nobody, not even experts, can know the full story. But the Wickersham commission, by an extraordinarily well organized and searching survey will push back a little the curtain of ignorance that has, right down to the present, practically hidden the subject, and will plant a signpost for all future writers on the subject to follow.

Preliminary studies have already brought an extraordinary response. It has come from the solid elements of the community: those who know what red figures in balance sheets mean, whether from loss in assets, or loss from crime. The feeling has appeared simultaneously in many quarters that such a survey should have been undertaken long ago, and suddenly chambers of commerce, research organizations, schools, colleges, institutes of research have manifested deep interest, while many are coöperating directly with the field workers gathering these figures.

The story of the organization of this work may seem prosaic to some, and yet to others it will be one of the romances of legal history. It is a good deal like Robinson Crusoe, a story which some people find dull, and others enthralling. The sub-committee, in attempting to make a survey of the cost of American crime, found itself landed right at the start, like Robinson Cruesoe, on a sort of desert island, without beaten paths, direction signs, or even tools or weapons to meet its unique problem.

The sub-committee, largely through the work of Mr. Simpson, has forged its own tools and blazed new trails—for half a century of other explorers to follow!

Had to Hew Own Way

There was no standard form to collect city "crime-administration-cost" statistics. The subcommittee made one! Does this sound easy? Ask Robinson Crusoe if it was easy to make his first saw! As a matter of interest, a draft of the standard form was first written; then it was submitted for criticism to an advisory committee of 14 eminent political scientists and statisticians, and only after long discussion and revision adopted.

There was no manual of instructions for field workers. The subcommittee made one! Tool number two. It was a 38-page leaflet, designed to tell the most naïve but willing volunteer university field worker exactly what to do, under any given circumstances.

Then came the problem of enlisting an amateur regiment to get the facts. Bureaus of municipal research, taxpayers groups, law groups, eager graduate students—these enlisted in the huge task that has been going on over the nation for months. Hardly a word of this constructive task has appeared in the papers—for they have practically limited their interest in the commission to prohibition, despite Mr. Wickersham's assertion that prohibition is of less importance than other phases of the body's work.

It is the purpose of the McCormick subcommittee to get the figures on the cost of administering justice in every city of the nation over 25,000, or if not all, from nearly all. Such figures in comparable shape have never hitherto been available. But this is only a quarter of the program. Mr. Simpson explains the next study will be of all available data of crime costs so far compiled. The study is nearly complete. It reveals more clearly than anything else how little, really, up to now, is known of the subject.

A third study deals with private money spent in coping with American crime—losses paid by insurance companies, costs of burglar alarms, watchmen, detectives—armored cars! And fourthly, a tentative study is being made of what States pay for administering justice.

Can Only Skim Surface

It is impossible to do more than skim the surface of the work. Take only one illustration. When comparative municipal figures are available, any citizen of any one of some 364 cities can run his finger down the table and find exactly what his town pays for its municipal courts, police, jails, prosecutors and the like, and what it costs him in taxes, and then compare the cost of protection with the amount of crime in his own and other cities. Good government will be revealed; bad government uncovered.

This will be one problem the new tool fashioned by the commission will solve. Like the engineer's slide rule, this new scale will measure and calculate not one but a multitude of equations.

"What is America's annual bill for the luxury of crime?" Mr. Wickersham asks. "It may be that if we can get a reasonably accurate answer to this question, Congress and the state legislatures will be more willing to consider appropriate legislation and more adequate appropriations to provide better measures of protection against crime."

Rochester has completed its Wickersham survey in this field. Out of $50.29 per capita taxes, cost for direct criminal justice alone is $4.44 per capita, it was found.

"The ever-present armored car in our cities," said Judge McCormick to the interviewer, "with its complement of armed attendants, is in striking contrast to the pioneer spirit of the West when honesty was the unwritten law. Gold nuggets were brought to the miner's tent and left unguarded there for months, as the stock of accumulated. From that we have passed to the armored car era.

"There must now be a rebirth of individual and civic responsibility to meet the new challenge. I believe that if the problem can be accurately presented to show the cost of crime, then there may be a wider interest in governmental activities against crime by the people who have to stand the bill. They will learn their direct, personal concern in the matter.

"The problem is one that depends for solution not only on the social science worker, the political economist—but the business element."

ETHIOPIAN KING PLANS REFORM ERA

(Continued from Page 1)

Emperor awaited me, and I had my first view of the King of Kings without the elaborate trappings which had marked his public appearances during the coronation ceremonies.

The intimate nature of the interview made it hard to realize that the grave-faced man, seated upon the rose and green canopied little dais, was the absolute master of some 15,000,000 people, and that one nod of his head would be sufficient to mobilize an army of millions of swarthy soldiers.

The interview was carried on in Amharic with the aid of an interpreter, the only listeners being two of the Emperor's pet dogs, contentedly curled upon the cushions at his feet.

With characteristic directness the Emperor launched into a statement of his plans and hope for the future of his people.

"It is my intention," he said, "as a supreme contribution to my country, Ethiopia, to establish a constitution and to give it a parliament, perhaps not entirely perfect at first, but at least a start." In these words, spoken in a quiet but forceful manner, the Emperor for the first time made known the fact that he, one of the world's most autocratic monarchs, was preparing upon his own initiative to give his country the constitution and parliament that in other lands have only been wrested by the people after years of struggle.

Two Hours' Talk

The statement of his supreme desire was made by the Emperor as the climax of an audience lasting nearly two hours, during which he outlined, for the benefit of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor, many of his projects for the increased prosperity of his country and the improvement of the condition of his people.

When questioned as to his views on women's suffrage his reply was simply, "The degree of culture of the women of Ethiopia has not reached a point where this can be considered, but as all things are accomplished by time and education, we may be able to consider it in the future." And when asked what he thought of the "movies" he turned to their value as an educational factor for the young, and referred with pride to the projector recently installed in the school founded and supported from his private purse.

It was in response to a question as to his opinion regarding the merits or demerits of parliamentary government, as compared with the system of checks and balances provided by the Constitution of the United States, that he suddenly declared his own intention of granting a constitution to his people and of establishing a parliament.

The Emperor's Plan

Throughout the interview he reverted to this subject, making it perfectly clear that he believed it to be the only one of supreme importance. "It is my plan," he said, "to lead my country, without haste or force, by education and knowledge. And for this purpose we have begun to establish schools, although we are hampered by the lack of funds. We have, however, already issued a decree making education compulsory and we are exerting all our efforts to provide the schools. As you know Ethiopia is a fertile country which has remained backward on account of its constant wars for the preservation of the Christian faith.

"During the reign of the great Emperor Menelik, the country started to progress toward a higher plane of culture, but in the troubles which arose after his passing it once more stagnated. Our greatest wish is to establish schools and develop means of communication, with all of our available resources and knowledge. As an uneducated people needs paternal and maternal care, we shall lead the people by the best means in our power. By this policy we shall bring about the expansion and growth of friendship between Ethiopia and its neighboring countries and the world at large."

Questioned as to whether he believed that intercourse with western civilization would promote the happiness of his people, he said:

"I desire my people to first develop in education and knowledge, and thereafter if the intercourse with the western people, for which we have

'Wouldn't It Be Wonderful If They All Came True?'

paved the way, develops, it will entail happiness. Our greatest expectation as a result of the visit of the ambassadors and delegations to our country upon the occasion of our coronation was to have eye-witnesses, instead of people who had heard by report, to convey to their peoples, in spite of our shortcomings in the perfection of civilization, our greatest and sincere desire for the improvement of our land, thus increasing the amity between the western peoples and ours."

ATLANTA BOARD PLANS RELIEF JOBS FOR IDLE

(Continued from Page 1)

these firms who were not actually needed.

"This is the type of coöperation we are going to get from business, and it is indicative of the fine and loyal manner in which they are going to back up the work of this commission. They are to be congratulated upon their coöperation, and this commission on having such men to deal with," he stated.

Public Projects Give Work in New York State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Public projects beyond the ordinary seasonal limits are taking up much of the slack in employment in central New York. Except for the larger cities, outside developments up-state heretofore have largely yielded to winter's approach by Nov. 1.

This year the smaller cities and even villages have extended their municipal programs well into the winter. The State also has given unusually late attention to highway work, exerting particular efforts toward maintenance as freezing weather halted general construction. Bulked together, these projects have kept unemployment not much out of proportion to the average for this season in all save the larger places.

Ithaca affords one instance. The largest building project there is the new $1,500,000 law school for Cornell University. The city has just started a storm sewer, originally scheduled to begin in the spring, besides promoting numerous other public enterprises.

Ogdensburg and Watertown, both in the northern part of the State, have defied the normal winter shutdown by starting large sewer contracts in late December. Auburn is pushing work on a $350,000 fire and police station and a $100,000 Elks' home as the winter contribution to a 1931 building boom, which has as its largest item a $1,000,000 outlay in the modernization of the state prison.

The comparatively mild weather extending almost up to the new year has played its part in making the innovation of late outside work a success.

Atlanta Merchants Give Food to Needy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Relief work for unemployed and those in need was carried forward on Dec. 20 by the City Salesmen Association with supplies donated by the merchants and manufacturers of foodstuffs, a follow-up of the work done by Walter N. Gallaher, as president of the Fourth Ward Civic Association on Dec. 14.

Mr. Gallaher was given for his first relief produce from the curb market which had not been sold. He and his wife in their home apportioned this in 25 different packages and delivered them.

"Finding a condition of need, my wife and I worked out this means of helping," Mr. Gallaher stated in an interview. "In one family to whom we took supplies we found a mother with three children who had been living for three days on crackers. Our packages included substantial green-stuff, such as cabbage, turnips, and so forth, canned corn, side beef, pork and syrup.

"There are 25 or 30 of the city salesmen of foodstuffs who will help this week, and the work will then be dropped until after the first of the year, but will be taken up and continued as long as needed. We have also bought 2003 tickets for meals at the Community Kitchen, which will be distributed."

Syracuse Wages Soar

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Three thousand men affiliated with five building trades unions here will go on a five-day working week schedule with a 10 per cent increase in wages after Jan. 1, it was announced today after a joint meeting of officials of the unions and contractors.

The unions are the carpenters, lathers and plasterers, structural iron workers, building laborers and bricklayers.

Boathouse Aids Jobless

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The unemployment relief committee here, using funds made available through public subscription, is putting men to work grading a site on which will be built a new boathouse for intercollegiate regatta crews. It is expected the project will keep men at work for nearly three months. The boathouse, which will be completed in time for the regatta in June, will be paid for partly from the city's budget and partly by donations from the public.

AMERICAN TRADE FAVORS PRIVATE POWER SYSTEMS

(Continued from Page 1)

this tenet outnumbered those against it by more than three to one, however.

Other recommendations approved were as follows:

The federal and state appropriations should be increased for the collection and publication of data relating to water resources.

That the Federal Government should leave to the states all possible control over utilization of water resources within the states.

That each state should have an agency to promote and regulate development of its water resources.

That the states should use compacts among themselves for determination of their respective rights in boundary and interstate streams.

That through adequate appropriations, and through methods of appointment and compensation for members and staff, state commissions should be enabled to discharge their duties with the greatest possible

Right of Initiate

That state commissions should be authorized to initiate proceedings in which they may exercise their regulatory powers, including proceedings as to disparities in domestic rates.

That every effort should be made by regulatory bodies and utilities to reach by agreement the valuation to be placed on properties used for public service.

That municipally operated utilities should be subject to the same regulation as privately operated utilities.

That the Federal Power Commission should avoid duplication by utilizing the field services of other agencies of the Federal Government.

That the Federal Government should leave the construction of dams and other structures and the generation of power to other agencies, except where they are an essential part of national or international projects that cannot be successfully carried out by other agencies.

That the Federal Government should always leave the transmission and distribution of power to other agencies.

That the state governments should leave development and distribution of power to utilities which they effectively regulate.

New Year's Festivities to Open Winter Season at Palm Beach

Play House to Present Milne Comedy as First Attraction in 11-Week Program—Elaborate Parties Planned —White Dominates Style Innovations

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—The social world once more is looking to Palm Beach.

During the past week holiday festivities held sway, and now, the gayety seekers are anticipating New Year's eve, with its variety of parties and dances, as the occasion which will inaugurate the winter interlude known as the Palm Beach season.

Nearly 100 members of the Palm Beach colony are acting as patrons for the Palm Beach Play House, Inc., of which Miss Muriel McCormick of Chicago, is president. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dillman, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Greenwich, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Hutton, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kingsley, Rome, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; Addison Mizner, Palm Beach; Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. A. Atwater Kent, Ardmore, Pa.

The Play House will open Jan. 13 with a repertoire company presenting "Mr. Pim Passes By" by A. A. Milne. The season will continue for 11 weeks.

Along with its Christmas shopping, Palm Beach has kept on the alert for interesting style innovations. Indications thus far are that the resort is showing a decided preference for white from head to heels. While berets continue in favor, few brimless hats are shown. Crowns are lower, but brims are wider.

Mr. and Mrs. Dobyne entertained on Christmas eve with a café Basque at their villa, Casa Beata. All of the guests wore Spanish or Basque costumes. The affair was held in the patio.

Others entertaining with holiday parties were Mr. and Mrs. Guernee Munn, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Mesker, New York; Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Hayes, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Frank V. Skiff, Short Hills, N. J., and Mrs. George W. Fuller.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Burch have arrived at the Breakers from Detroit. Members of the Chicago contingent who are recent arrivals in Palm Beach include Mr. and Mrs. William L. Bode and their daughter, Pauline.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. King, New York, entertained at dinner at Patio Lamaze Dec. 23, having as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Williams, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, and Col. Rivers Worgan, of London, Eng.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Kroger of Cincinnati have been in the resort for several weeks. They have as their holiday guests Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Kroger Jr. of Cincinnati. Mr. Kroger is president of the Old Guard Society and is seen regularly on the golf course.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Reginald Sandbrook, Greenwich, N. Y.
Mrs. W. S. Bourland, La Grange, Ill.
Ruth Bourland, La Grange, Ill.
Millie Damon Hobbs, Portsmouth, N. H.
M. Gertrude Cutter, Melrose, Mass.
G. A. Darling, Dorchester, Mass.
H. D. Hoxie, Atlantic, Mass.
Millicent Tudor, Montreal, Que., Canada.
Edith Tudor, Montreal, Que., Canada.
Einar T. G. Flodin, Waltham, Mass.
Mrs. Julia Wales, Winter Hill, Mass.
Mrs. Edna Clark, Winter Hill, Mass.
Mrs. E. C. Flodin, Waltham, Mass.
Louise Flodin, Waltham, Mass.
Harold Flodin, Waltham, Mass.
Alice Middleton, Sydney, Australia.
Freda F. Beck, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James Howard Beck, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. J. A. Brink, Boca Raton, Fla.
Mrs. P. A. Wales, Wynnewood, Pa.
Miss Muriel Wales, Wynnewood, Pa.

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2x3 yd. Cloths ..... $12.75 | 24x18 Napkins, doz. $9.75
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SOUTH AFRICA TAKES THE LEAD

Betters England's First-Innings Total in Cricket Test Match

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE WANDERERS GROUND, Johannesburg, S. Af.—Two hundred and thirty-six runs ahead of England's first innings total with three wickets still to fall in their own second venture is how the South Africans stood on the morning of Dec. 27, after their brilliant bowling of Dec. 26, followed by excellent batting, which had done much to atone for the feeble first knock of 126 on the opening day, Dec. 24, in the first test cricket match of the present series. The turning point came dramatically on the resumption of play Dec. 26, for England, with an overnight score of 167 for five wickets, lost the remaining five batsmen for an addition of only 26 runs in less than 40 minutes.

E. P. Nupen, South Africa's captain, bowled seven splendid overs during that brief period, and took three wickets for 13 runs; his analysis for the whole of England's first innings was 5 for 65. So it came about the home team, instead of confronting a heavy deficit at the commencement of the second innings as at one time appeared inevitable, was only 67 runs behind. This number was reduced by 33 without a loss before lunch, and at the second interval South Africa's second innings total stood at 172 for three, thanks to a great stand for the third wicket by Bruce Mitchell and R. H. Catterall. This pair became associated after Curnow had been run out for eight, Siedle dismissed "leg before wicket" off Voce's bowling for 35, and their confident batting contrasted strongly with play Dec. 24, in which English spin bowling, particularly that of Voce and Peebles, carried all before it.

Prospects Discussed

The exciting fluctuations of fortune gripped large holiday crowds on both days and those who on Dec. 24 deplored the sad procession of South African batsmen to and from the pavilion drew great comfort from their heroes' "comeback" Dec. 26. Small wonder they poured out on the ground at the close, discussing prospects of a thrilling finish in the two days still left for play.

Siedle and Curnow, opening South Africa's second innings, brought into play an obvious determination that had been lacking throughout the side on Dec. 24 and although the former went at 34 and the latter at 50, they showed the bowling could be tackled and prepared 20,000 fans for the dogged fight to come.

A. P. F. Chapman, England's skipper, rang changes on his bowling in an ineffective attempt to break the partnership of Mitchell and Catterall. Wicket-keeper George Duckworth evoked frankly expressed criticism from the crowd by appealing to the umpire on every possible occasion, but the runs came steadily at the rate of one per minute. Mitchell completed a stylish half century in 85 minutes. Catterall brought off some mighty hits, including one sixer off J. C. White, while reaching his 50 in 90 minutes, and when Catterall was caught at fine slips by Hendren off Hammond for 54, South Africa was definitely on top.

Early in the last period of play Mitchell was easily caught by Duckworth, who was standing well back to take Hammond's deliveries. The departing batsman had contributed a valuable and brilliant 72 in 2 hrs. 5 min. Balaskas was out, leg before wicket, and H. B. Cameron and K. Viljoen sent the second hundred up on the score board.

Makes Bowling Look Simple

The bowling never appeared extraordinarily difficult Dec. 26, and Cameron made it look positively simple. He placed his vigorous hits cleverly all round the wicket and made 50 in as many minutes, then snicked a fast rising ball from Voce into Duckworth's ready gloves. His 51 was a delightful performance to watch. Q. McMillan, only South African who made any sort of a worthy show Dec. 24, started hitting right away and was bowled for 14 by Voce at 291, but still the Englishmen were stubbornly resisted and at the close of play South Africa's total had risen to 303 for 7 wickets and Viljoen and Nupen were undefeated at 43 and 0, respectively. It hardly seems worth harking back to the failure of England's batsmen in the morning. Hammond was first to go—was adjudged out leg before wicket to Nupen when he carried an overnight score of 45 to 49—and he was followed in rapid succession by J. C. White, caught Curnow and bowled Nupen for 14; I. A. R. Peebles, bowled Nupen for 0; M. W. Tate, caught Mitchell and bowled Vincent for 8, and William Voce, who was run out for 8. Duckworth was not out and did not score; extras amounted to 13 and the total for the whole innings was 193. Such was South Africa's counter to England's opening thrust.

Chapman, realizing the matting wicket was an uncertain quantity, did not hesitate to make South Africa bat first Dec. 24 when he won the toss and his bold policy was hailed as a very successful tactical move, which, no doubt, it was, but South Africa always fights best in uphill battles and their reputation for great recoveries has been justified and enhanced by the proceedings in this game so far.

COACH ABEL RESIGNS

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Earl Abel, head football coach at the University of Virginia, has resigned. Neither Abel nor James C. Driver, director of athletics at the university, could be reached Dec. 26, but Prof. Allen Voshell, chairman of the faculty committee on athletics, confirmed a report of the resignation. "The most cordial relations have existed between Mr. Abel and the members of the council and there will be no difficulty between them in connection with his contract," Professor Voshell said. Abel came to the university under a three-year contract, which does not expire until May 31, 1933.

COACH SUMMERS RESIGNS

John L. (Jack) Summers, for three years a popular professional lawn tennis coach at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., has announced that he has resigned. He expects to take another post with the coming of the new year.

Chicago First Baseman Led National League in Fielding

Charlie Grimm, Captain of Cubs, Had Highest Average Among Players Who Participated in 100 Games or More—Giants Led Clubs With .974 Mark

Official National League fielding averages for the 1930 season just released, reveal that Charlie Grimm, captain and first baseman of the Chicago Cubs, was the leading fielder in the league, with a mark of .994. The veteran took part in 113 games for the Chicago club, made 1040 putouts, had 68 assists, accepted a total of 1114 chances, was in 103 double plays and made only six errors. The leader selected for each position played in 100 games or more during the championship season.

Hugh Critz, who played 28 games with Cincinnati at the beginning of the season, and then was traded to New York, was the best-fielding second baseman, with an average of .974. Frank Frisch of St. Louis, placed second to Critz, with a mark of .968. Second position among the first baseman was held by Gus Suhr, the young recruit of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Walter (Rabbit) Maranville, the veteran shortstop of the Boston Braves, proved that he was still one of the leading players in the game by producing the highest average at covering his position. His mark was .965, established while playing in 138 games. Glenn Wright of Brooklyn was close behind Maranville with .964. Sparky Adams of St. Louis was the best fielding third baseman among the regulars, with an average of .966 in 104 games. Arthur Whitney of Philadelphia was one point behind Adams, and played in 148 contests.

The leading outfielder was Wally Roettger of New York, who made only two errors in 114 games, for a grand average of .992. Johnny Frederick of Brooklyn, who took part in 143 contests, was second, two points in the rear of the leader.

Charles Hartnett of Chicago led the catchers in fielding with a mark of .989 in 136 games. The Cub star also had the most passed balls among the receivers, 10. Second to Hartnett was Al Lopez, the young Brooklyn recruit, with .983 in 128 contests. Jimmy Wilson of St. Louis was 1 percentage point behind Hartnett, but played in only 99 games.

Twenty-two pitchers fielded for 1000, but Ray Phelps of Brooklyn was the leader, handling 53 chances without an error.

New York led the clubs in fielding, with a percentage of .974. Chicago made the most putouts, 4214, and had the most runners left on bases, 1180. Philadelphia made the most assists, 2000; the most errors, 239, and had the greatest number of total chances, 6363. Boston and Brooklyn had the most passed balls, 14 each. St. Louis made the largest number of double plays, 176.

There were four triple plays made during the season. Cincinnati contributed two, and Philadelphia and Brooklyn each one. The National League set a new mark for double plays with 1318, the former mark being 1227, made in 1928.

For the first time since 1908 National League clubs played through a season's schedule without any games remaining unplayed. Individual and team fielding averages follow:

CLUB FIELDING

Club	G	Double Plays	Triple Plays	Passed Balls	Left on Bases	PO	A	E	TC	PC.
New York	154	144	..	7	1138	4088	1972	164	6224	.974
Cincinnati	154	164	2	13	1187	4006	1872	161	6039	.9732
Chicago	154	167	..	13	1180	4214	1822	179	6215	.9726
Brooklyn	154	167	1	14	1136	4115	1885	176	6184	.972
Boston	154	167	..	14	1065	4082	1778	178	6038	.971
St. Louis	154	176	..	11	1126	4137	1786	183	6106	.970
Pittsburgh	154	164	..	8	1096	4083	1855	216	6154	.965
Philadelphia	156	169	1	11	1150	4124	2000	239	6363	.962
Totals		1318	4	91	9047	32849	15020	1493	48354	.970

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING
Ten or More Games

FIRST BASEMEN

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC.
Crawford, Clifford R., 1 N. Y.; 13 Cin.	R	14	118	11	..	129	9	1.000
Stripp, Joseph V., Cincinnati	R	75	722	36	3	763	75	.996
Kelly, George L., 50 Cin.; 39 Chicago	R	89	817	67	6	890	73	.9899
Grimm, Charles A., Chicago	L	113	1040	68	6	1114	103	.9946
Suhr, Gus R., Pittsburgh	R	151	1445	78	13	1537	142	.992
Neun, John H., Boston	L	55	431	31	4	466	46	.991
Bottomley James L., St. Louis	L	134	1164	41	12	1217	127	.9901
Terry, William H., New York	L	154	1538	138	17	1693	138	.9899
Sherlock, John, Philadelphia	R	70	623	51	7	681	57	.9897
Sisler, George H., Boston	L	107	915	81	13	1009	103	.9871
Bissonette, Adelphia L., Brooklyn	L	146	1427	72	20	1519	142	.9868
Orsatti, Ernest R., St. Louis	L	22	188	15	3	206	17	.985
Hurst, Frank O., Philadelphia	L	96	845	59	15	919	92	.984
Watkins, George A., St. Louis	R	13	116	8	3	127	13	.976
Heilmann, Harry E., Cincinnati	R	19	178	14	6	197	17	.975

Triple Plays—Sherlock, Stripp.

SECOND BASEMEN

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC.
Durocher, Leo, Cincinnati	R	13	24	30	..	54	5	1.000
Moore G. Edward, Brooklyn	R	24	42	72	1	115	13	.991
Marshall, Edward, New York	R	27	33	52	1	86	6	.988
Ford, Horace H., Cincinnati	R	66	152	217	6	375	45	.984
Critz, Hugh M. 28 Cin.; 124 N. Y.	R	152	308	510	24	842	105	.9743
Adams, Earl J. St. Louis	R	25	62	95	4	161	25	.9735
Frisch, Frank F., St. Louis	R	123	307	473	25	805	93	.9689
Maguire, Frederick E., Boston	R	146	387	476	28	891	104	.9685
Crawford, Clifford R., 18 N. Y.; 54 Cin.	R	72	131	201	11	343	34	.986
Cuccinello, Anthony F., Cincinnati	R	15	24	30	2	56	8	.9464
Blair, Clarence V., Chicago	R	115	287	429	30	716	83	.9581
Grantham, George F., Pittsburgh	R	141	334	488	36	858	96	.9575
Thompson, Lafayette F. Philadelphia	R	112	287	388	32	705	95	.955
Friberg, Bernard A., Philadelphia	R	44	104	141	13	257	26	.953
Flowers, D'Arcy, Brooklyn	R	65	153	200	19	372	42	.949
Flint, Neal F., Brooklyn	R	81	182	235	23	440	63	.945
Beck, Clyde E. Chicago	R	24	52	68	7	127	17	.945
Engle, Charles, Pittsburgh	R	10	32	26	4	62	3	.935
Rollins, Russell, Boston	R	10	21	23	4	48	4	.917
Hornsby, Rogers, Chicago	R	35	44	76	11	131	16	.916

Triple Plays—Flowers, Ford, Thompson.

THIRD BASEMEN

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC.
Dressen, Charles W., Cincinnati	R	10	2	5	..	7	..	1.000
High, Andrew A., St. Louis	R	48	34	68	1	103	5	.990
Engle, Charles, Pittsburgh	R	24	27	52	2	81	3	.975
Stripp, Joseph V., Cincinnati	R	48	52	95	4	151	7	.974
English, Elwood, Chicago	R	83	83	135	6	224	19	.9732
Rollings, Russell, Boston	R	32	31	50	2	83	7	.9759
Adams, Earl J., St. Louis	R	104	66	150	3	233	18	.966
Whitney, Arthur, Philadelphia	R	148	108	313	16	517	20	.965
Lindstrom, Fred C., New York	R	148	102	301	21	444	24	.953
Roberts on, Eugene, Boston	R	17	15	22	3	39	3	.949
Bell, Lester R., Chicago	R	70	63	102	9	174	14	.948
Rhiel, William J., Boston	R	13	7	11	1	19	1	.947
Gilbert, Walter, Brooklyn	R	150	130	312	38	482	37	.944
Traynor, Harold J. Pittsburgh	R	130	130	388	25	522	18	.941
Frisch, Frank F., St. Louis	R	10	8	20	2	30	3	.933
Cuccinello, Anthony F., Cincinnati	R	109	85	181	23	289	15	.9204
Chatham, Charles, Boston	R	92	89	152	21	262	25	.9198
Blair, Clarence V., Chicago	V	13	9	27	4	40	2	.900
Reese, Andrew J., New York	R	10	4	13	2	19	1	.840
Moore, Randolph E., Boston	R	13	9	24	5	38	3	.868

Triple Plays—Cuccinello 2.

SHORTSTOPS

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC.
Chatham, Charles, Boston	R	17	27	48	2	77	12	.9740
Ford, Horace H., Cincinnati	R	94	139	198	9	346	45	.9738
Maranville, Walter J., Boston	R	138	243	443	20	706	97	.9717
Wright, F. Glenn, Brooklyn	R	134	207	462	28	787	97	.9644
English, Elwood, Chicago	R	78	173	251	16	440	57	.9636
Durocher, Leo, Cincinnati	R	103	216	360	24	600	77	.959
Jackson, Travis, New York	R	118	218	441	30	689	78	.956
Beck, Clyde E., Chicago	R	57	97	162	13	272	38	.9522
Gelbert, Charles M., St. Louis	R	139	272	375	29	676	104	.9474
Marshall, Edward, New York	R	45	73	123	11	207	32	.9468
Thevenow, Thomas, Philadelphia	R	156	344	554	56	954	113	.9413
Bartell, Richard, Pittsburgh	R	126	304	458	48	810	111	.9407
Farrell, Edward S., 15 St. L.; 38 Chicago	R	53	98	146	16	260	30	.9384
Engle, Charles, Pittsburgh	R	33	54	83	9	146	13	.9383
Wade, Beverly, Brooklyn	R	21	32	53	7	92	13	.9239
Moore, G. Edward, Brooklyn	R	17	24	43	6	75	10	.893
Friberg, Bernard A., Philadelphia	R	12	6	10	2	18	2	.889

Triple Play—Ford.

OUTFIELDERS

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC.
Orsatti, Ernest R., St. Louis	L	11	22	4	..	26	2	1.000
Lee, Harold B., Brooklyn	R	12	17	..	..	17	..	1.000
Wessler, Raymond R., Brooklyn	L	90	200	5	1	206	1	.995
Roettger, Walter H., New York	R	114	233	9	2	244	1	.992
Frederick, John H., Brooklyn	L	142	394	12	4	410	3	.990
Moore, Randolph E., Boston	R	34	70	3	1	74	..	.9864
Callaghan, Martin F., Cincinnati	L	54	142	3	2	147	1	.9863
Heathcote, Clifton E., Chicago	L	35	66	4	1	71	..	.9859
Waner, Lloyd J., Pittsburgh	R	63	165	6	3	174	1	.983
Allen, Ethan N., 15 Cin.; 61 N. Y.	R	77	153	6	3	162	..	.9814
Moore, G. Edward, Brooklyn	R	23	51	..	1	52	..	.9807
Cuyler, Hazen S., Chicago	R	156	377	21	8	406	7	.9802
Welsh, James D., Boston	R	110	329	8	7	344	2	.9796
Herman, Floyd C., Brooklyn	L	153	360	10	8	378	1	.9788
Leach, Frederick, New York	R	134	298	11	5	324	4	.9776
Clark, E. Earl, Boston	R	63	185	5	4	172	1	.977
Hafey, Charles J., St. Louis	R	116	188	11	5	205	1	.976
Richbourg, Lance, Boston	R	128	294	9	9	312	4	.971
Taylor, Dan, Chicago	R	52	97	3	3	103	..	.971
Comorosky, Adam, Pittsburgh	R	152	337	12	11	360	3	.9694
Ott, Melvin, New York	R	146	320	23	11	354	6	.9689
Peel, Homer H., St. Louis	R	21	30	..	1	31	..	.968
Sothern, Dennis C., 84 Phil.; 13 Pitts.	R	97	251	16	9	276	3	.967
Berger, Walter, Boston	R	143	307	10	11	328	2	.966
Walker, W. Curtis, Cincinnati	R	120	241	5	9	255	2	.965
Douthit, Taylor L., St. Louis	R	154	425	8	16	449	3	.964
Swanson, Ernest E., Cincinnati	R	71	178	5	7	190	1	.9631
Meusel, Robert W., Cincinnati	R	112	223	8	9	240	3	.9625
Fisher, George A., St. Louis	R	67	122	6	3	131	1	.963
Flagstead, Ira F., Pittsburgh	R	40	70	4	3	77	1	.961
Moore, Isaac M., Brooklyn	R	27	47	1	2	50	..	.9600
Klein, Charles H., Philadelphia	R	156	362	44	17	423	10	.9598
Waner, Paul G., Pittsburgh	L	143	344	9	15	368	4	.959
Stephenson, J. Riggs, Chicago	R	134	322	8	8	342	3	.9590
Brickell, Fred, 61 Phila.; 12 Phila.	R	114	285	9	13	307	3	.9576
Blades, Raymond F., St. Louis	R	32	68	1	3	70	..	.957
Reese, Andrew J., New York	R	32	68	1	3	70	..	.957
Watkins, George A., St. Louis	R	89	163	10	8	181	4	.956
Heilmann, Harry E., Cincinnati	R	106	279	16	14	309	5	.955
O'Doul, Frank J., Philadelphia	L	121	262	2	9	273	1	.953
Wilson, Lewis R., Chicago	R	155	357	9	19	385	2	.951
Hendrick, Harvey L., Brooklyn	R	42	68	4	4	76	2	.947
Friberg, Bernard A., Philadelphia	R	35	66	4	5	75	1	.933
Sigman, W. Tripp, Philadelphia	R	19	39	2	3	44	..	.932
Mosolf, James F., Pittsburgh	R	12	12	1	4	17	..	.765

Triple Play—Herman.

CATCHERS

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC.	PB
Taylor, James W., Chicago	R	29	92	18	..	110	1	1.000	3
Hargreaves, Charles R., Pittsburgh	R	11	50	9	..	59	1	1.000	..
Hartnett, Charles L., Chicago	R	136	646	68	8	722	11	.989	10
Wilson, James, St. Louis	R	99	456	67	7	530	11	.987	8
Davis, Virgil L., Philadelphia	R	92	397	50	8	382	7	.980	4
Lopez, Alfonso R., Brooklyn	R	128	503	60	9	540	9	.9833	5
Cronin, William F., Boston	R	90	363	31	4	398	5	.9831	5
Hogan, J. Francis, New York	R	94	388	46	8	440	5	.982	3
Hemsley, Ralston B., Pittsburgh	R	98	332	50	9	383	11	.970	8
DeBerry, John H., Brooklyn	R	24	124	4	4	132	1	.970	2
Sukeforth, Clyde L., Cincinnati	R	83	354	48	7	387	3	.976	7

MUST DEFEND HOCKEY TITLE

California Bears Preparing for Pacific Coast Conference Championship Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—When the 1931 Pacific Coast Conference ice hockey season opens at Yosemite National Park on the first day of the coming year, the University of California will have to defend its championship claim against four opponents, instead of the two that met the Bears last year.

California, the University of Southern California, and the University of California at Los Angeles competed in the first annual Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Winter Games at Yosemite last year, while this year the conference has invited Loyola College of Los Angeles and Occidental College of Los Angeles. Loyola and Occidental will compete for the President Hoover Cup, championship trophy of the Yosemite games, but they will not enter the regular conference schedule.

Finals for Jan. 4

Four days will be given over to the President Hoover Cup competition this year, three to hockey and one to speed skating. On the final day, Jan. 4, the trophy will be presented to the team having the most points, of which 60 are to be awarded for hockey and 40 for speed skating.

Raymond L. Grismer, coach of the Golden Bears, has a more experienced hockey team than the one that defeated U. S. C. and U. C. L. A. last year. Practice games with the strong athletic club teams of the San Francisco Bay region have made the California team into a strong defensive aggregation, while scrimmages with the freshman team have enabled the varsity to polish its defense.

Capt. Donald J. Murphy '31, veteran center of two seasons, heads the list of lettermen returning to the Bear team. The other experienced players are Benjamin W. Hamlin '32, forward; George R. Watkins '32, defense; Charles M. Gallagher '31, defense, and James P. Allen '31, forward.

Coach Grismer has not yet picked his first team, but Captain Murphy's position is not being disputed. Two veterans, Watkins and Gallagher, hold an edge over the rest of the candidates for the defense positions, but Kramer J. Rohfleisch '33, who played on last year's freshman team is pressing the more experienced defense men for their positions.

Gunner Hansen '33, a newcomer to the Bear team, has been getting the call at goalie over his only competitor, Morris W. Turbovsky '32, substitute last season. Hamlin has been starting at his old position, forward, but his running mate, Allen, has been forced out by a new man, Alex C. Jonsson '31.

Bovo Freshman Center

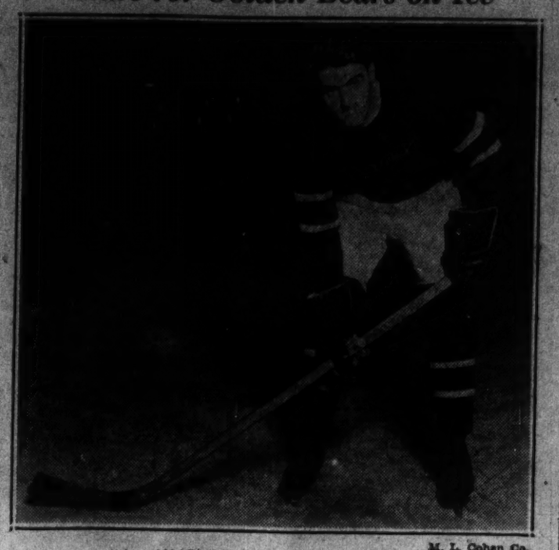
Of the remaining men on the squad, Stephen A. Bovo '33, center of the 1930 freshmen; Richard A. Keating '33, forward; Jack J. Korn '32, defense; and Charles L. Griffith '31, defense, will undoubtedly see action during the season. These men have shown good early season form.

The rest of the varsity squad includes: John D. Holstrom '31, defense; Albert M. Morrison '31, defense; Robert Zecher '32, defense; Robert B. Liles '32, forward; and Joseph W. Hazlewood '32, center.

The winter sports are new to the Pacific coast colleges, this being the third year of competition and the second that ice hockey has been accepted by the Conference as an official varsity sport. California defeated both U. C. L. A. and U. S. C. last year and the year before in ice hockey, but bowed to the kinsmen of U. C. L. A. in speed skating last winter. The Bears are now equipped with skates especially designed for racing, and they are anticipating victory in the races as well as in hockey.

The Conference schedule of hockey games has not been drawn up. However, it will probably begin shortly after the Yosemite games, with each of the three Conference teams playing a three-game series with the other two. The President Hoover Cup competition at Yosemite is the only Conference speed skating, but the hockey games there do not determine the Conference championship.

Stars for Golden Bears on Ice



CHARLES M. GALLAGHER '31
University of California Hockey Team.

M. L. Cohen Co.

Football Provides Funds for Ice Rink

By the Associated Press

Champaign, Ill.

THE 1931 athletic building program at University of Illinois calls for a $325,000 ice skating rink and an 18-hole golf course costing $40,000. Both will be built from funds realized from football receipts.

P. G. A. MAKES PEACE WITH OPEN SPONSORS

CHICAGO (AP)—The Professional Golfers' Association has made peace with the various sponsors of open tournaments by agreeing to forget about its demand for 10 per cent of net tournament proceeds.

The demand, which caused a storm of protest and threatened to disrupt the big winter golf campaign at several points, was withdrawn by Albert R. Gates, business administrator for the P. G. A., who said cash for the upkeep of the organization's tournament committee would be obtained from some other source.

Gates also denied reports that the tournament bureau was to be abolished. He said Robert Harlow would continue to manage the bureau.

"Harlow has been working to good purpose while the gossips have been 'rumoring' about him," the administrator said. "When you take into consideration the fact that prize money in the neighborhood of $105,000 has already been scheduled, along with two or three more open dates that should boost it to at least $130,000, it would not seem to indicate that the tournament bureau is failing in its purpose of providing more and better tournaments for the professionals."

Leading Hockey Scorers

(Including games played Dec. 26)

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts.
Goodfellow, Detroit		14	5	19
F. Cook, Rangers		10	8	18
W. Cook, Rangers		13	4	17
Boucher, Rangers		8	9	17
Morenz, Canadiens		13	3	16
Oliver, Boston		8	7	15
Bailey, Toronto		8	5	13
Clapper, Boston		10	3	13
Weiland, Boston		8	4	12
Joliat, Canadiens		5	5	10
Jackson, Toronto		4	6	10
Shore, Boston		7	3	10
Barry, Boston		7	3	10

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts.
Walker, Seattle		1	5	6
Brenan, Vancouver		6	0	6
Anderson, Seattle		5	0	5
Conn, Portland		3	2	5
Savage, Seattle		3	0	3
McGoldrick, Portland		3	0	3

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts.
Dillon, Springfield		8	13	21
Heximer, Springfield		13	6	17
Gaudreault, Providence		10	3	13
Burke, Boston		9	3	12
Loucks, Boston		8	3	11
Boyd, Boston		5	6	11
Cook, Providence		7	2	9
Hart, Providence		5	4	9
Burmister, New Haven		4	5	9
Benson, Springfield		2	7	9

CHICAGO RECALLS PLAYERS

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League have recalled Earl Miller and Stew Adams from the London club of the International League. Miller and Adams will return for the match Dec. 28 with the Toronto Maple Leafs.

PITCHERS

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC.
Phelps, Raymond C., Brooklyn	R	10	40	13	..	53	4	1.000
Mitchell, Clarence E., 1 St. L.; 34 N. Y.	L	35	10	35	..	45	1	1.000
Willoughby, Claude, Philadelphia	L	41	3	41	..	44	7	1.000
Brandt, Edward, Boston	L	41	8	33	..	41	2	1.000
Meine, Henry W., Pittsburgh	R	29	9	28	..	41	5	1.000
Rixey, Eppe, Cincinnati	L	29	7	33	..	40	5	1.000
Cunningham, Bruce, Boston	R	39	4	35	..	39	3	1.000
Lucas, Charles F., Cincinnati	R	23	8	30	..	38	2	1.000
Root, Charles H., Chicago	R	37	9	37	..	38	1	1.000
Elliott, James T., Brooklyn	L	35	4	29	..	33	2	1.000
Thurston, Hollis T., Brooklyn	R	24	3	30	..	33	1	1.000
Chaplin, James B., Philadelphia	R	19	4	22	..	22	..	1.000
Swetonic, Stephen A., Pittsburgh	R	23	3	18	..	19	3	1.000
Nichols, Chester R., Philadelphia	R	16	1	17	..	18	..	1.000
Chagnon, Leon W., Pittsburgh	R	18	4	12	..	16	..	1.000
Petty, Jesse L., 10 Pitts.; 6 Chicago	L	16	..	16	..	16	1	1.000
Ash, Kenneth L., Cincinnati	R	15	..	15	..	15	1	1.000
Moss, Malcolm, Chicago	L	13	3	4	..	7	..	1.000
Phillips, Albert A., Philadelphia	R	14	3	3	..	7	..	1.000
Speece, Byron F., Philadelphia	R	11	2	7	..	9	..	1.000
Shealy, Albert D., Chicago	R	24	1	8	..	9	..	1.000
Koupal, Louis, Philadelphia	R	13	..	8	..	8	..	1.000
Frey, Benjamin R., Cincinnati	R	44	10	79	1	90	7	.989
Bush, Guy T., Chicago	R	46	21	88	1	68	3	.985
Cantwell, Benjamin C., Boston	R	31	13	50	1	64	9	.984
Smith, Robert E., Boston	R	38	16	47	1	64	9	.984
Blake, John F., Chicago	R	34	8	50	1	58	4	.982
Malone, Percy L., Chicago	R	43	18	40	1	57	1	.9824
Grimes, Burleigh A., 11 Bos.; 23 St. L.	R	33	8	47	1	56	4	.9821
Luque, Adolfo, Brooklyn	R	31	8	49	1	54	7	.981
Clark, William W., Brooklyn	L	44	4	43	1	48	3	.9791
Fitzsimmons, Fred, New York	R	41	22	70	2	94	6	.9787
Osborn, Robert, Chicago	L	35	15	54	3	72	5	.9767
Collard, Earl C., Philadelphia	R	30	8	32	1	41	2	.976
Kolp, Raymond C., Cincinnati	R	37	6	30	1	39	..	.9743
Benton, Lawrence J., 8 N. Y.; 35 Cin.	R	43	14	33	1	38	2	.9736
Pruett, Hubert, New York	L	45	7	39	1	38	1	.9736
Frankhouse, Fred M., 8 St. L.; 27 Bos.	R	35	9	37	1	37	2	.973
May, Frank G., Cincinnati	L	26	6	33	1	30	1	.967
Haines, Jesse J., St. Louis	R	29	6	23	1	29	3	.966
Nelson, Lynn, Chicago	R	37	6	32	1	30	1	.966
Donohue, Peter J., 2 Cin.; 16 N. Y.	R	28	4	23	1	28	2	.964
Genevich, Joseph E., New York	R	18	4	23	1	26	1	.962
Campbell, Archie S., Cincinnati	L	23	4	22	1	27	3	.963
Johnson, Sylvester, St. Louis	R	33	4	31	1	28	1	.963
Kremer, Remy, Pittsburgh	R	30	7	38	2	37	7	.9574
Having, Joseph, New York	R	41	11	33	2	43	3	.9485
Brame, Ervin D., Pittsburgh	R	23	1	20	2	23	1	.952
Moss, Raymond, Brooklyn	L	34	4	18	1	21	2

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Precept and Practice

The Pleasures of Poetry, First Series: Milton and the Augustan Age, by Edith Sitwell. London: Duckworth. 6s. net.
Last Poems, by John Freeman. Introduction by J. C. Squire. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net.

WHAT a happy holiday Miss Edith Sitwell assured herself when she decided to explore the fields of poetry, not as a set task, but in order that she might gather together "some poems that I loved." Picking them, "with delight, as one picks wild flowers," she then made them into a country bunch. Of course, the quest is not particularly original, but Miss Sitwell happens to have been equipped for her purpose with qualities which are not common to the adventurer in poetry. Enthusiasm they may have in abundance; taste they may have also; but few of them can add to enthusiasm and taste a first-hand knowledge of craftsmanship. Because of this ability to practice as well as preach, Miss Sitwell scores heavily. For, whatever her critics may say about her own verse, they have at least to admit that she is, technically, a mistress of her art.

Thus the poetry lover who absorbs this holiday anthology of hers will not find himself simply sharing her delight in Milton and the Augustan Age. He will receive a most profitable lesson from one who is able to analyze with sympathy and skill such jeweled verse as the "Hymn to Light" from "Paradise Lost," "Lycidas," Herrick's "Corinna's Gone a-Maying," Dryden's "Song for Saint Cecilia's Day," and Pope's "Dunciad," all of which are given in full later in the book.

Miss Sitwell shows her expert knowledge of the inner workings of poetry, not according to any dry-dust professional rule, but as a fireside friend, with illumination, yet without causing the least suspicion that she condescends. In speaking of Marvell's poem, "The Garden," which she declares to be "one of the loveliest short poems in our language," whose "green and leafy summer of rich sun and richer shade will live while our language still lives," Miss Sitwell draws attention in the easiest and most helpful fashion to the several P's in the line "Ripe apples drop about my head," as giving "a feeling of roundness, like that of the apples they are describing." In countless such ways does she offer a serious study of poetry "without tears," as the expression goes; and those who are fortunate enough to join her holiday class will await eagerly the other two volumes, which are planned to complete the series and to deal respectively with the Romantic Revival and the Victorian Age.

If a considered estimate of John Freeman's work, as represented in "Last Poems," were undertaken by Miss Sitwell, she probably would say that he was too mild-mannered, too lacking in adventurousness, to be an irresistible poet. This would be true, but he will continue to attract readers through the next best quality to irresistibility—the charm which emerges from his dreamy, reticent broodings on human life and nature, on "a world of sweet bird-song and dew and light and heat."

This charm was constantly increasing. His output seemed to become greater as he gained in experience, and "Last Poems" give the feeling which we have as we stand by moving water—that its limpidity, purity and strength, indeed its whole character, might go on and on, unthwarted ever, except perhaps momentarily. There is a remarkable evenness in these 81 pieces that his friend, Mr. Squire, has selected and introduced. Whether he is writing about a "February Morning," a "November Dawn," the evening orchard, a bird in the hawthorn, a dancer, moon-flowers, clouds or trees, he remains the same meditative music maker. Only here and there do we perceive that it was often as a refuge from other things that he dwelt on "the recurrence of seasons and the loveliness of earth, a multitude of visible and invisible things that gave my senses delight and shed on my heart a pure joy." But withal he is a poet who accepted human life; and the acceptors, the "Yea-sayers," are rare enough for us to be grateful that they lifted their voices among us.

THOMAS MOULT.

Silhouette by John Bennett for His Book, "The Pigtail of Ah Lee Ben Loo" (Longmans Green).

A Railroad Career

Steaming Up, by Samuel M. Vauclain, in collaboration with Earl Chapin May. New York: Brewer & Warren. $3.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY by one of America's captains of industry affords a particularly interesting insight into the philosophy of a corporation executive. "Steaming Up," as written by Mr. Vauclain with the assistance of a collaborator, is similar both in content and personal opinion to the several works of Henry Ford; for, like the latter, Mr. Vauclain believes in an open shop, in high wages and in fair treatment of his men. The book is, in effect a history of the growth of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, with which Mr. Vauclain became associated nearly half a century ago, after a brief apprenticeship with the Pennsylvania Railroad in its Altoona shops, and which he has subsequently served through various ranks to his present status of chairman and president.

Growing up in the atmosphere of a railroad town, he knew locomotive parts before he learned his A B C's. He points with pride to the fact that he has since helped to build 60,000 locomotives and still spends from 12 to 16 hours a day either at "the works," at his offices or outside selling engines.

Mr. Vauclain vigorously opposes a "committee" form of industrial relations with employees, believing that fair treatment of men is all that is needed to assure harmonious relations; but he is just as bitter against associations of manufacturers who band together to fight strikes or to blackball workmen. He retains older employees at his shops; he finds new jobs at higher pay for workmen who may be injured in the performance of their duties; he believes that low wages are bad for morale and purchasing power, that they presuppose poor management. "If business has slackened and money is tight, the best way to loosen up both is to demonstrate that someone, somewhere, is doing business," he observes.

The latter part of the autobiography deals with his war duties in providing motive power for railways overseas; and these pages become, in effect, a commentary upon the mobilization of American business to do its part in the war. His subsequent meeting with various crowned heads of Europe and presidents of republics are recounted in the closing pages, in which he describes his efforts as a salesman of locomotives in foreign countries after the war.

"Steaming Up" is essentially a "success" story, with the asset of being based upon fact throughout.

F. S.

Mrs. Eddy and Her Work

What Mrs. Eddy Said to Arthur Brisbane. Introduction by Rufus Steele. New York: M. E. Paige. Cloth, $1.25. Leather, $2.50

WHEN Arthur Brisbane interviewed Mrs. Eddy in 1907, he was a man of mature years and of exceptionally wide experience and observation. Especially, he knew people—people of all sorts. He could be regarded as an expert in distinguishing between what is genuine and what is fallacious or pretended in personal characters and pursuits. Therefore, his estimate of Mrs. Eddy was exceptionally convincing to the disinterested public when it was first published, and it is equally valuable today.

"It is quite certain that nobody could see this beautiful and venerable woman and ever again speak of her except in terms of affectionate reverence and sympathy" (p. 41). "Her face, so remarkably young, framed in the beautiful, snow-white hair and supported by the delicate, frail, yet erect, body, seemed really the personification of that victory of spirit over matter to which her religion aspires" (p. 57). These excerpts are an index to Mr. Brisbane's deliberate judgment, which was formed after careful inquiries, followed by an extended interview and a pause for analytical reflection.

Seeing and talking with Mrs. Eddy is a cherished memory with me, but I did not become acquainted with her in this way. Having an extensive knowledge of her personal history, I regard most of it as only furnishing a background for the more important part. As I feel, Mrs. Eddy can be appreciated and known only by her acts or deeds, including the printed works by which she communicated her discovery and reception of Christian Science.

Mrs. Eddy herself said ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," p. 120), "Those who look for me in person, or elsewhere than in my writings, lose me instead of find me." I assume that she regarded her writings as containing the distinctive and most vital part of her life-work.

C. P. S.

Inspired Photography

Paris. Photographs by Mario V. Bucovich. With an introduction by Paul Morand. New York: Random House. $5.

DOES anyone still imagine that a photograph is perforce a mechanical device, without warmth or atmosphere? Let him open this surpassingly lovely volume of photographs by Mario V. Bucovich, one who has approached Paris as only an outsider and a zealous explorer may, intent upon recording each precious detail.

M. Morand, writing his Introduction at sea in the midst of abundant leisure to reflect upon the changing aspect of his native Paris, conjectures that "modern men and cities" move so rapidly that "only the photographer can follow. If we desire to hold back the comets for one instant on their flaming passage," he writes, "we turn not to the painter, but to the photographer." Well, if M. Bucovich needed justification, there it is.

But he needs none. His photographs are their own best excuse for being. "Inspired photography," indeed. It is not alone his grasp of technique, nor his nice appreciation of light and shade and romance. It is the exemplification of an inner vision, sprung from out a great love for this city which is as mighty as it is glamorous. In these few photographs he has entrapped the Paris of today, with all its widely varying phases: from the most venerable of its houses of worship to the tawdriest of its places of entertainment, from the crookedest of its medieval streets still broken by little pointed turrets or arched porticos or carved balustrades, to the boxlike modernistic dwellings of the Parisian suburban workingman. For these photographs engulf the centuries.

Turning eagerly the pages, one may come upon just the usual stereotyped thing: the grand stairway of the Opéra, for example, or the traveling petrol tanks lined up along a broad highway leading into the country. No need for impatience, for remember that M. Bucovich omits nothing; not even the railway sheds with men working over the switches, nor mongrel dogs asleep in the sun, nor the steps leading to the Bourse, black with tiny hurrying figures. Just flip over another page and one's reward waits. Find, happily, one glimpse of a Seine bridge half obliterated by fog, or the flower stalls under the shelter of the Madeleine or that exquisitely dainty vista of the river and bridges viewed across the roofs of Notre Dame. Whether or not one knows his Paris, just let him open this book and be lost in a dream, invoked—yes, by photography.

M. W.

Wordsworth Reinterpreted

Wordsworth, by Herbert Read. London: Jonathan Cape. 10s. 6d. net.

FOR nearly 100 years, Wordsworth was a legend. He had his devotees and his detractors, but neither side knew what he really was. To the making of the legend he himself contributed; for more than half his life was a piece of acting, designed to disguise from himself and others the actual truth. Slowly, however, the truth has been emerging. After his passing the "Prelude" appeared—mangled and garbled, but revealing in part the portentous influences of his youth. Then came, much later, the publication of the fragment of the "Recluse." Next, M. Legouis and Professor Harper unearthed the story of Annette Vallon—a story of hopeless frustration and long remorse. Finally, Mr. de Sélincourt published the real "Prelude," both as it had been and as it became.

Since then the critics have been engaged in reinterpreting the poet by what they know of the man. Mr. Garrod, Professor Herford, and now Mr. Read, have given us their views, ably and learnedly presented. Others doubtless will follow.

I have read Mr. Read's book with great interest, not always agreeing, but always learning. Like everyone else, he has to explain why his hero was for 10 years one of the greatest of poets, and for the rest of his life, with rare intervals, a mere prose-writer in verse; and also why the pantheist and revolutionary of those years became so rapidly one of the most orthodox of Anglicans, and one of the most reactionary of politicians. Mr. Read thinks that Wordsworth's poetic powers were almost solely a result of his experiences in France. The tremendous upheaval in his intellect caused by the Revolution and the equally tremendous emotional shock of his shattered love demanded poetry, alike as a relief and as an expression. Then came the enthusiastic admiration of Coleridge and the devotion of Dorothy, and the result was an outpouring of the self scarcely to be paralleled.

Gradually, however, the image of Annette faded and the Revolution became but a memory. He saw Annette once again, after 10 years, calmly explained the position, and went back to marry Mary Hutchinson. His Revolutionary friends he never saw; indeed the Revolution itself was finished and had become a military despotism. The inspiration was over, too, and the poet sank into the ordinary commonplace Englishman of his time. But it was impossible that he should confess the change; he was the pauper who had once been rich, and could not believe that his wealth had vanished. Hence the dreary years of flogging a defunct muse, of posing to the world and to himself, of pitiful pretense—the more pitiful because it seemed successful.

E. E. KELLETT.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

What, Again?

PROTEST as we may against legal holidays, we can see no progress being made toward their abolition . . . Whenever there's a red date on the calendar, the office is closed and we're bundled out of our sanctum . . . Still, there are recompenses about this particular holiday season . . . There is a respite of a day or two between the last of the fall books and the first of the spring titles . . . And the publishers send, instead of books, greeting cards . . . Of course, there are personal greeting cards, too, but we never mention those because our conscience stirs.

One of the most remarkable of publishers' salutations came this year from Selma Robinson of the Literary Guild . . . A silver Damosel floats through black space and the stars in her hands are two . . . This in itself is provocative, but what interested us most was the inscription above the head of the levitated lady: "again, christmas" . . . Like that, without capitals or anything.

Miss Robinson had called on us a few days before the card arrived . . . When she was announced we felt some alarm, because of a guilty awareness that we had teased her lately in this column . . . But it turned out all right . . . She had not come for retribution . . . We wish now that her Christmas card had preceded her . . . We should have liked to discuss with her the significance of that legend . . . Somehow it seems to us to convey something less than the usual amount of seasonal gladness . . . Anyhow, it leaves the matter optional . . . You may fill it out according to your own notions . . . We have our interpretation . . . It's in our heading for the week.

From Page Cooper of Doubleday Doran comes a charming snow scene of the building at Garden City, N. Y. . . . Within the folding card is reproduced the tablet that is embedded in the walk leading to the Country Life Press . . . It reminds us of the Zodiac, but around its border are, not the 12 Signs but the various points to which the company sends its greetings . . . These are almost as comprehensive as the Signs, for they include not only Iceland, Cape Town and Dawson City, but the north pole.

The Oxford good wishes are conveyed by small persons from the publishers' books for boys and girls, who apparently are being rounded up for the purpose by Ernest the Policeman . . . They are progressing across a red ground through a snowstorm so realistic that you are tempted to brush off the flakes . . . Miss Ashbrook of Coward-McCann has evolved a novel setting for the Nativity scene—under the tented leaves of a book.

Once we objected to the photographs of authors sent us by publishers on the ground that the authors didn't look like authors . . . Whereupon an aggrieved publicity engineer asked what exactly authors were supposed to look like . . . Apparently Sheldon Cheney, author of "The New World Architecture," shares our notions, for Jane Terrill of Longmans Green, his publishers, announces that he has refused point-blank to have his picture taken for publicity purposes . . . He gives as his reason that "there doesn't seem to be any particular appropriateness in either my façade or my elevation. Nothing very modern or machine-like."

That's the point . . . An author so seldom looks as the author of his books ought to look . . . Shaw, undoubtedly, is the leading exception . . . Anatole France certainly was another . . . Not to mention Ibsen . . . But—

By the way, is this supposed to be a holiday season, or isn't it?

Miscellany of the 1880's

The Eighteen-Eighties: Essays by Fellows of the Royal Society of Literature, edited by Walter de la Mare. London: Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d. net.

AFTER the seventies, the eighties; and the new miscellany, the collaborated effort of a distinguished company, is fully as attractive as its predecessor. Though written by the fellows of a society and published from a university press, it is a production far from academic; a blessing for which the name of its editor, who is at home in the realms of nonsense in general and Lewis Carroll's wonderland in particular, should be sufficient guarantee. Each contributor goes his own sweet individual way, and several of them give savor and body to their criticism by a note of reminiscence.

Thus Mrs. Margaret Woods, in her survey of the poets of the period, writes as one who has talked familiarly with them; and Forrest Reid, whose theme is the minor novelists, wanders intimately among memories of his early exploration of those "three-deckers," the passing of which Andrew Lang lamented in a well-known poem. Incidentally Mr. Reid, as a sort of aside, has an excellent page on Lang himself as a critic of fiction; while his summaries of the qualities to be found in the novels of Rhoda Broughton, W. E. Norris and the Anstey who wrote other books than "Vice Versa" are striking illustrations of what sympathy and freedom from dogma, in alliance with an alert critical faculty, can make of writers who are admittedly less than great. Sympathy, indeed, is a prominent and pleasing element in these papers; for even of Martin Tupper, the immensity of whose contemporary popularity (which has become as proverbial as his philosophy) is equaled only by the totality of his eclipse, John Drinkwater has made something more than the figure of fun which it would have been so easy to present. If one wants the austerities of pure criticism, one must turn to Mr. T. S. Eliot's ruthlessly logical estimate of Arnold and Pater.

The personal note is struck again by Professor Boas, who was a pupil of that individual and interesting poet, T. E. Brown, at Clifton; while Lord Lytton's paper on his father, the distinguished diplomatist who wrote poetry as "Owen Meredith," is a graceful act of filial piety. If one cannot but feel that that sentiment has resulted in too high an estimate of the author of "King Poppy" as a writer, one must be grateful for being admitted into intimacy with a man of noble qualities, revealed in ample quotations from his striking letters.

Mr. Chesterton is very much himself on Gilbert and Sullivan; but his debonaire generalizations serve to emphasize the extraordinary solidity, both of knowledge and of critical power, displayed in happy conjunction with a characteristic humor by Mr. Granville-Barker in his survey of the English theater and of the effect of the impact of Ibsen on it. Like everything which Mr. Granville-Barker writes, this is of permanent value to all who are interested either in the history or the theory of drama; and in a volume in which there is nothing which is not of high merit it must be awarded first place, though the papers of Mr. Eliot and Mr. Reid are, in their different ways, almost equally outstanding.

Advertising and the Artist

Ninth Annual of Advertising Art, published for the Art Director's Club, New York. N. Y.: Book Service Company. $7.50.
Modern Publicity. London: The Studio, Ltd. New York: Rudge. $3.

SIR WILLIAM CRAWFORD, in an introduction to "Modern Publicity," maintains that the three cardinal rules of advertising are concentration, domination, repetition. Earnest Elmo Calkins, American commentator, finds, in the progress of the art of advertising in the last decade, a tendency to express ideas and not to represent an accumulation of mere things. The reproductions of specimens of publicity from four countries—the United States, England, Germany, and France—are certainly a revelation of ingenuity, craftsmanship, wit and good taste. Indeed, without exaggerating, we may well believe that some of the best pictoral skill has drifted to this commercial medium.

When photography is employed, it excels the accomplishment of those camera men who call themselves "artists" and seek the society of the aloof. When sketches are made, they are necessarily clear, pithy, simple, striking. The challenge to the maker of posters and advertisements is severe. He must be one who understands the limits of popular imagination, but who can humor that imagination. When color is employed, it must be distinctive or the point is lost. With such an abundance of color in everyday existence, the advertiser must find a fresh combination.

It is interesting to observe how different the appeal may be, how in France, for example, smartness and elegance is emphasized, in Germany, the idea is expressed incisively, unmistakably, so often at the risk of style; in America, the latitude of advertising is so extensive that it includes all combinations of distinction and commonplace. We have but to pick up any magazine from the 5-cent to the 50-cent variety to perceive this.

The fact that notable artists have been making designs is no compliment to advertising; it is rather an indication that the artist knows that this is one of the most vital mediums of expression. If he has felt the loss of human contact; if he has felt estranged from people because of the esoteric character of his studio work, he can feel in this commercial field a challenge which he has lacked in the other. Here he must prove himself in no uncertain way.

We feel that artists progress more rapidly with this type of discipline than they do with a proclaimed freedom that has snapped all bonds and left them solitary.

D. A.

A Sequence of Values

Background With Figures, by Cecilia Beaux. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5.

A PAINTER in search of finality is Cecilia Beaux. Throughout her autobiography we may follow an artist's search for the 'one right way of realising a picture clearly, fully and simply. Each portrait for her begins as an individual problem of discovering the large characterising elements of her subject. Once this structure is settled upon, she never loses it or allows it to be obscured by added details. Every added stroke is but a refinement—never a weakening—of the fundamentals. Thus she escapes self-reproaches, often heard among painters who are unable to retain the freshness of the sketches upon which their final pictures are based. Thus she has reached the front rank, although the number of her canvases—because of lack of haste in production—is fewer than that of many of her contemporaries.

Miss Beaux traces the evolution of one of her portraits in the Clemenceau chapter of her book. Armed with a commission from the United States Government after the World War to do portraits of Cardinal Mercier, Admiral Lord Beatty and Georges Clemenceau she departed for Europe in 1919 atremble with the importance of her task, but with a personal poise that carried her through ticklish negotiations of approach to her subjects. Because of her uncommon tact, discernment and adaptability she adjusted her artistic necessities to the inclinations and routines of three famous busy men. She succeeded where a painter without a sense of humility toward art might have come not one cropper but three. She emerged from the ordeal with three portraits worthy alike of her art and her subjects.

Painting Clemenceau

For the layman that Clemenceau chapter, particularly, makes exciting reading. It tells how Miss Beaux studied the French leader's head for two hours while he read the terms of the Peace Pact to the French Senate. "The top light," she writes, "brought out only the large masses, the superb construction of his head and his rich healthy color . . . I learned that the great should always be seen first, if possible, from a distance, and without contradictory detail, by those who wished to study them. In this way the big forms become and remain predominant. I then and there determined that, though Clemenceau was student, writer, and above all Leader and Governor in the Council, it was from the Tribune that he had had the strongest and most continuous influence, and that a study from memory of what I saw then, though probably incomplete, would be truer than if I attempted to 'do' him directly from sittings, if I ever got them."

Then came the first encounter with "The Tiger." He had not the slightest desire to be bothered by any portrait painter, however highly accredited. But an intermediary had outbullied him and the appointment was made for a meeting in Clemenceau's study.

Almost savagely he shouted, "Well, to begin with, we hate each other."

"No, Monsieur," she replied, "that's only half true." Whereupon he threw up his hands and laughed aloud. The assault was over, the breach opened, and she went on to victorious result, taking her own time.

Good Reading All the Way

Miss Beaux's book is good reading all the way. In a dozen pages one doesn't notice a trite phrase or a hackneyed sentiment. Her writing has that quality which derives only from direct expression of intuitions, the quality that made Samuel Johnson long to work in the post office that he might break open women's letters and read them for their style.

She tells how she was ever searching for means of better expressing the idea of light, as well as the effect of light, on an object, and how she instinctively avoided coming under the direct influence of Eakins in Philadelphia when she was a student, lest that strong painter's style give her a deflection. Indirectly she learned of him how to establish in her figures points of support and to consider weight, balance and integral harmony among the parts, as she peeped at him from behind corners and staircases while he walked among the easels in the Academy classrooms.

She relates with a liveliness that is modulated with the reticencies of yesterday incidents of her childhood in a genial and devoted family circle, shares a mosaic of recollections of her European painting and study tours, and allows in general—as closely as may be—the reader to come upon the thoughts and emotions of a nature blended of strength and delicacy.

E. C. S.

Modern Figure Skating, by T. D. Richardson (London: Methuen. 15s.) is a textbook written by a gold medalist of the English National Skating Association and judge in world championships and Olympic contests. The author is one of those sportsmen who can impart knowledge both to the beginner and to the advanced and critical performer who demands to be told why; but in his book he concentrates upon the requirements of the skater-student, feeling his way through the complexities of the sport. Captain Richardson charts out a careful course for such an explorer. He postulates four major positions for each edge—not two, as generally assumed—and, after a brief consideration of the essentials of correct carriage, as defined by the International Skating Union, he progresses through the intricacies of threes, double-threes, loops, brackets, rockers, counters and the rest of the figures. Details combined with the illustrations present a lucid interpretation of the mechanics of the sport.

Free skating, including ice-acrobatics, pair skating, and dancing are dealt with, and an entertaining chapter about Gillis Grafstrom, "the greatest skating artist of all time," provides a series of illustrations of this Swedish marvel's special figures.

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The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper
BOSTON, MASS

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

The Art of Paul Nash

By FRANK RUTTER — LONDON

IN ENGLAND the painter of individuality and distinction has ever been inclined to give his attention to landscape, rather than to figure painting. Richard Wilson, Constable, Turner, Crome, Cotman—these, perhaps, are the glory of British art more than any of the portrait painters; and the greatest of the portrait painters, Thomas Gainsborough, was certainly as distinguished in his landscape as in his portraiture.

So in the present day, searching among contemporary painters for those whose work is most likely to live in the future, it seems probable that the highest achievement will be found in landscape. It is not without significance that in the autumn exhibitions—which this year have opened in London rather later than usual—the most interesting exhibits have usually been landscapes. Further, one name has tended to intrude itself more and more upon our notice, that of Paul Nash. That dominance, manifested in the recent exhibition of the London Group and indicated still earlier at the Brandon Davis Gallery and elsewhere, is confirmed to a remarkable degree at the current show in the Arthur Tooth Galleries, where Nash has for fellow exhibitors such distinguished painters as Sickert, Wilson Steer, Augustus John, Duncan Grant, Edward Wadsworth, etc. And still it is the work of Paul Nash that stands out in this goodly gathering.

Let me try to indicate, as well as words allow, why the landscapes of Paul Nash seem different from all others, and what are the qualities which give his works their peculiar distinction; but before making this attempt allow me to say a few words about Nash himself and his career to date.

Paul Nash was born in London in 1889, and after experiencing the usual kind of public school education at St. Paul's School, he became a student at the Slade School of Art. In his early twenties he attracted the notice of connoisseurs by the water-color drawings he contributed to the exhibitions of the New English Art Club. These drawings, mostly of landscape and rural subjects, were characterized by an almost naïve simplicity, a great charm and freshness of pale color, and a directness and individuality of outlook which resulted in considerable originality of composition and arrangement.

When he was only 25, the World War came and Paul Nash thought it his duty to enlist in the Artists Rifles, which he did in 1914. For three terrible years this sensitive youth, torn from his art studies, was exposed to the perils and privations of the front line in Flanders. But in 1917 he was released from the worst horrors of trench warfare in order to become an "Official Artist," and the pictures he subsequently painted were and are most effective peace propaganda conveyed through the medium of paint. Here were no presentations of the pomp and panoply of military operations; soldiers, individually or collectively, hardly entered into his themes. Ever a landscape painter, Paul Nash concentrated his attention on the poor, tortured earth itself. He showed us the ground all pitted with shell-holes, mutilated trees with their pitiable loss of foliage and branches; he made us share the emotions of one who personally witnessed the ravage effected by high explosives. His pictures were not merely representative but in a high sense interpretative. He made us realize the wholesale destructiveness, the hopeless futility of warfare. His "Inverness Copse"—now in the Imperial War Museum—a small painting of what had once been a wood, presented as a clump of mangled tree-trunks pathetically clinging to ground churned up by shell-fire, remains the most poignant and eloquent expression of nature's own protest against the criminal folly of man. In this and many other of his war pictures Paul Nash made a stirring appeal to the imagination of the beholder, an appeal to which every person of good feeling was bound to respond.

After the emotional experience of war seen at close range, Paul Nash naturally took some time to settle down and find a way of expressing himself in the rendering of peaceful themes. He experimented in various directions, fortifying his sense of construction, of volumes and recession, by studies in abstract design; showing his powers of invention by new arrangements in still life; but finally settling down to the interpretation of English landscape, and particularly of the pastoral life of Sussex, in which county he had a cottage.

Perhaps the first thing a newcomer notices when confronted for the first time with one of Paul Nash's landscapes is his individual sense of color. The tints are invariably pale and cool in key, a wide variety of delicate greens gives a silvery tone to his work, relieved by touches of discreet yellows, ochres and biscuit color, with notes of blue, pale purple and other colors. The general effect is always cool, refined, appealing, refreshing as a glass of pure water. Then there is always a gentle element of surprise in the composition. Nash shows us a clump of trees on the downs, a sheepfold, a garden seen through a window—all perfectly familiar scenes, yet he contrives to give an aspect to them we had never noticed before. The moment we see it we know it to be an actual fact, but it is also new and strange, and there is always something a little wistful about the presentation.

These landscapes not only record, they interpret. They make us think; they fill us with a curious kind of thankfulness that such things be, and that an artist has made us feel their beauty. He makes us realize the poetry and loveliness of common things of which we had not previously taken much notice; and he does this not only by presenting them in a new way, by an exquisite choice of colors and by an instinct for pattern and design, but also by feeling about them in a new way and, by some means or other, succeeding in making us also share something of what he feels. That is art, and so, though we find it difficult to explain in words exactly what he has done, we feel that by his English landscapes Paul Nash is enlarging our own experience and adding something genuine and precious to the historic sequence of British landscape painting.

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"A SUSSEX LANDSCAPE," BY PAUL NASH

Eugene Higgins

By E. C. SHERBURNE — NEW YORK

"WHILE I am no modernist, I welcomed modernism. During my student days in France and for years afterward, no one wanted my paintings because of their subjects. They pictured hunger, the effort of the lowly to survive—man in elemental relations with nature. Picture buyers sought scenes of elegance and ease. After returning to New York I finally acquired one patron—a wealthy woman, who bought some of my paintings of vagabonds as curiosities. They opened to her the door of a strange new world. One picture, representing a tramp, she called her pet." Eugene Higgins was talking late one afternoon in his studio.

"Then, 18 years ago in New York, came the Armory show. That cracked the shell of caste and of case-hardened academic art. The public imagination was seized. Art suddenly became a topic for general discussion. People of means ceased to be so largely interested in pictures reflecting the life of their own circle. That alteration of viewpoint made it possible for me to go on with what I wanted to do—painting and etching universal themes."

To Mr. Higgins there can be no separation of himself as an artist from the whole of life around him. Neither in his style nor in his choice of subjects is he concerned with artificiality. At the annual members' exhibition at the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York a jury of artists awarded to Mr. Higgins's "Driven Away" the Logan-Grand Central prize for the best landscape, still-life or marine painting in the show. When visitors' ballots for the popular prize were counted, it was found that this same picture had received the largest vote. So to Mr. Higgins also went the $500 special award, donated by William V. Kelley. Does this not indicate that a general appreciation of art has so developed in recent years that laymen and artist can meet on common ground and in agreement on æsthetic values?

* * *

"There should be some governmental means of providing an artist with food, clothing and shelter so that he may go on giving of his best expression," Mr. Higgins continued. "On Staten Island there lives a man whom I believe to be a great writer. He can get nothing printed. Publishers have acknowledged his talent, but declare there is no sale today for epic poetry. My friend cannot write popular verse, and so there is no place for him in a scheme of letters that says poetry of the school of Dante and Milton is out of fashion.

"Millet's pictures in praise of the dignity of labor met with no response from the French aristocracy. Yet those paintings made such a stir in the art world that Napoleon III asked to see them. They were removed from their frames at the Salon and brought before him. After gazing at them awhile he said: 'Take him away. I do not want to hear any more of that rustic clown.'

* * *

"Encounters with art snobbishness made my beginnings difficult. Students who had pictures accepted for the Salon snubbed me. Some horsconcours men saw one of my sketches, though, and liked it well enough to let me join their circle at lunch. The students were astonished that I had made such connections and asked to be introduced. But the painters who had arrived would have nothing to do with the 'upstarts' as they called them.

"How can anybody be conceited? Especially how can a beginner with a small success have so slight a sense of perspective as to think he knows more than a very little of what it is possible to learn? Greatness I have always found to be simple. During the Paris Exposition of 1900 I went to the Rodin exhibition outside the exposition proper I saw a small, thick-set man, dressed like a workman, going about with a big feather duster, dusting off the sculpture. A fashionably gowned woman approached him. He gave her his whole attention, waving that duster about in emphasis of his remarks. After she left he went on with his dusting. Then I learned that this was Rodin.

* * *

"After all, the artist fundamentally is a workman. This is as true today as ever, though there seems to be now, as in my student days, a tendency in some quarters to treat him as if he were some sort of social appendage who somehow has become detached from life and dwells apart. Because I felt art to be a part of the life around me, I met with nothing but frowns among art authorities. I was warned that I must abandon elemental themes if I hoped ever to sell my pictures.

"L'Assiette au Beurre, a French weekly magazine, bought and published 15 charcoal drawings of mine, pertaining to the poor. When they appeared, many Americans were disturbed by the misery depicted. I showed the magazine to some Russian friends of mine, and was a little surprised to see how deeply interested the young ladies of their gathering became in looking at the reproductions. I asked them: 'You like it?' 'Very much,' said they. 'How different you are from some Americans that saw them.' 'What do they like?' they asked. 'O, nice polite pictures—ladies pouring tea. . . .' 'We use that sort of picture for advertising in our country,' said they; 'but when we think of art, we want life, and the more powerfully it is depicted the better we like it.'

* * *

"I showed a photograph of 'Driven Away' to the men in the fish shop around the corner. They liked it. The girl cashier's eyes filled with tears. She was reminded by the picture of some experience of her family in Italy when she was a child. One day a painting of mine was being put into a van at the door below. I stood at the window. A tramp was looking at the picture. He looked up at me, pointed to the canvas and asked 'You paint that?' I nodded. 'It's good,' he shouted. Pictures fundamental in emotion I have found to have breadth of appeal. A painting may not fairly be called sentimental just because it expresses a sentiment.

"It is a sign of health in art when the newer men are given a hearing, as in the annual shows of the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, the Pennsylvania Academy and the Chicago Art Institute."

Of Many Things

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK

RAILROADING will take on a new meaning for many persons after seeing "Danger Lights," a Radio Picture now showing at the Mayfair Theater in New York. Louis Wolheim of the crag-like face is the central figure of the story as Dan Thorn, a division superintendent whose first thought is to keep the equipment tuned to its best, to keep the trains on schedule and never to relax watchfulness for the safety of passengers. His absorption in his work is such that he can persuade one of his engineers, played by Robert Edeson, to put aside the drink in which he is seeking solace after the passing of his wife. By tireless effort Thorn clears a landslide off the right of way and repairs a washout of the tracks so quickly that the schedule is uninterrupted. He helps a "floater" to regain self-respect, and wins the affection of all the employees on the division by his benevolent tyranny. The film was directed by George B. Seitz from a scenario by James A. Creelman.

The Day's Work

"Danger Lights" is a strong picture, despite the conventional love story that is worked in for romantic effect, with the reformed "floater," played by Robert Armstrong, eventually marrying the girl who had promised to become Dan's wife largely because of gratitude. As the girl, Jean Arthur has to make the best of a character that was apparently kept superficial so that her exchange of fiancés would not be resented by the spectators.

Spoor-Berggren Camera

"Danger Lights" was photographed with the Spoor-Berggren "three-dimensional" camera. Many of the scenes have depth of focus and a sumptuous quality of lights and darks. Night scenes, the glistening patterns of rain, the thrust of powerful machinery, the values of smoke and steam, all contribute to the pictorial interest of this film. On the same bill are scenes made at Niagara Falls, shown, like the railroad story, on an enlarged screen. The camera was moved into intimate positions, so that one seems carried into the midst of the swirling waters.

Leon Errol

The Owen Davis story, "Easy Come, Easy Go," in which Richard Dix acted when it was a silent film, has been made into a talking picture by Paramount called "Only Saps Work," with the interest shifted from the juvenile lead, played now by Richard Arlen, to an eccentric thief, played by Leon Errol. Mr. Errol brings to the part the humors of his rubber knees and his exhaustless ability to tell nonsense stories. Perhaps there is rather too much of his chatter for the sake of story movement, but he keeps the audience at the Paramount Theater amused. Stuart Erwin, in another of his "dumb" characterizations of a bell boy with ambitions to become a detective, adds to the fun. The cast includes Mary Brian, Charles Giblyn and Charles Grapewin.

The News Reels

Current motion pictures of recent events include the coming to New York of Prof. Albert Einstein, the Army-Navy football game, the christening of steamship Herbert Hoover by Mrs. Hoover with a bottle containing water from the seven seas, Senator Morrow laying the keel of a 30,000-ton liner in New Jersey, Ruth Nichols arriving in New York after her record airplane flight from Los Angeles, Mayor Walker of New York presenting a popularly-subscribed cup to Sir Thomas Lipton, Gen. Hans von Seeckt describing conditions in Germany, maneuvers of a British plane ship, and Dr. C. T. Wilson on the advantages of prohibition in the United States.

Houdon Bust at Auction

A marble portrait bust by Houdon brought $80,000 at auction on the second day of the sale of Countess de la Beraudiere's collection at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries in New York. The sale was to an agent of an American buyer whose name was withheld. Other items in the sale included a self-portrait by Prud'hon, $19,000; "Portrait of Miss Chambers," by Romney, $6700; "Portrait of Seigneur ven Diemait de Arkel," by Luttichuys, $19,500; "The Family of Dr. Tulp," by Barandt Fabritius, $8000.

The Guelph Treasure

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, has acquired an object described as an Ivory Casket in Tower Form, made in Palermo, Sicily, in the twelfth century. This is considered an important piece in the Guelph treasure of medieval art, previously described in detail in these columns, and now on exhibition at the Goldschmidt Galleries, New York. The casket came from a workshop center of one of the European settlements of Oriental artisans that existed during the Middle Ages.

E. C. S.

Philadelphia Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The thirty-seventh annual exhibition of oil paintings at the Art Club is one of the most stimulating offerings in art spread before the public by that organization in a number of years. It steers a vigorous middle course between the conservative and the radical camps.

One may find the brown tones and careful workmanship of a generation past returning again to favor in the little "Portrait of the Artist" by Albert J. Adolphe, or in "Granny" by Henry Lavarack. In fact, the exhibition offers a remarkably complete survey of American art within the last quarter century.

Here are some of the pioneers of contemporary trends. George Luks, with his "Girl" and "Boy," strikes out toward truth and brusqueness of paint characterization, as against the false and sentimental. Yet sentimental charm returns in the work of the Italian painter, Giovanni Romagnoli, whose "Blonde Girl" combines subtlety and refinement of conception with modern freedom of technique.

The school of vigorous American landscape is exemplified in the canvases by Edward W. Redfield, while the languorous rustle of leaves in warm weather pervades Daniel Garber's "Mary's Cottage." There is a still, brisk cold in Alexander Bower's "Across the Bay."

Then there are those artists who live in quietude, and whose placid art acquires a pastoral flavor. Thus Emil Carlsen with "Wood Interior" and John R. Conner with "The Shepherd."

The influence of French Impressionists was iconoclastic in American art of 25 years ago, and among the artists who have developed its possibilities are William Glackens, winner of the Art Club's honorable mention, and Frederick C. Frieseke.

The gold medal winner, Mary Townsend Mason, would also seem to have worked her way through an impressionistic period, and to have gained therefrom her ability to portray the shimmer of strong light on a garden, as exemplified in her "Flowers in Light."

The skill of the hanging committee serves to pick out and emphasize contrasts in the exhibition. Above "Flowers in Light," one finds "Saint Charles Seminary," by Virginia McCall, a composition entirely opposite in feeling and color handling, painted with clear flat light effects, and achieving a certain bizarre flavor in the picking out of the blue-lined white statuary as against the tiny, black-robed figure of a monk walking on the greensward, the composition held in focus by the deft placement of a tall black tree trunk.

Leon Kroll's "Nude," a study in flesh tones against grays, offers a composition at an opposite pole from the busy color welded theme of "Lady Resting," by Clifford Addams, a work of romantic pigmentation.

The definite rhythm of unified movement lends vigor to "The Net Wagon," by Gifford Beal, a scene of fishermen by the seashore, while "Paris—A Corner of the Opera," by Colin Campbell Cooper, carries one back to the elegance of the nineties.

In the field of landscape there are many admirable canvases. "Epaule due Marbore—Pyrenees Mountains," by Mary Butler, holds dignity and free swing of brush stroke. "Civic Improvement," by Charles Burchfield, is a bleak satire on the residential street of the American city. "Manayunk in Summer," by Francis Speight, shows what can be intelligently achieved in beauty from sunlight, shadow and the far distance of a manufacturing metropolis.

Other works of more than passing interest come from Robert Spencer, Maxim B. Gottlieb, Marian T. MacIntosh, W. Elmer Schofield, H. G. Berman, Clarence W. Snyder and others too numerous to note.

D. G.

Colin Colahan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—It was a small show that Colin Colahan held in this city—one of about 40 pictures—but there was distinctive merit in every canvas. Many will quarrel with Colahan's ideas in art, but they are mostly older critics who are rather alarmed at the indifference of this original young painter to arbitrary rules of form and color. None can deny his sincerity, however one may dislike his methods. Colahan's careful treatment of backgrounds is an instance of his fine artistic honesty. When their balance is appreciated, the insistence on rhythm is impressive. Colahan's mastery of light and atmosphere is remarkable. The tones appear in brilliant harmony. The gold of sunshine on an emerald green floor; white lacework of foam around frowning cliffs; white mists of a summer morning; the real feel of frost, and the movement of dark clouds in a coming storm—convincing artistry is shown in the individual treatment of these themes.

The figure work which Colahan exhibited was interesting as revealing the versatility of the artist. In the still-life pictures such as "Brass," "Rhododendrons" and "The Studio Table," the arresting realism of every object vied with treatment of color and form.

Cape Town Gets Collection

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN—Countess Labia, wife of the Consul-General of Italy in South Africa, has presented to the South African nation a collection of 130 paintings by old masters which she recently bought from the estate of her father, the late Sir J. B. Robinson, one of the South African mining pioneers.

The collection, which is valued at between £400,000 and £700,000 will be housed in the new South African Gallery of Art in Cape Town. Countess Labia has endowed a trust for the upkeep of the pictures.

The collection includes two pictures by Rembrandt, 10 by Gainsborough, one by Raeburn, three by Reynolds, four by Romney, one by Turner, one by Velasquez, one by Fra Angelico, one by Canaletto, two by Piero di Cosimo, two by Cuyp, two by Frans Hals, one by Van der Goes, one by d'Hondecoeter, three by Pieter de Hoogh, four by van der Helst, one by Metsu, three by Rubens, four by Van Dyck, two by van Ruisdael, seven by Boucher, one by Constable and one by Murillio.

Current Films

For the Family

Tom Sawyer, with Jackie Coogan and Mitzi Green in worthy version of Mark Twain's classic comedy of a boy's-eye view of the world.

Lightnin', with Will Rogers in Frank Bacon's old stage part. Children will not understand the references to divorce and drink, but they understand the humorous commonsense of Rogers.

Disraeli, with George Arliss as prime minister under Queen Victoria, with an interesting comedy of intrigue as setting.

With Byrd at the South Pole. Handsome and stirring record of South Pole exploration and adventure, at once educational and entertaining.

The Fighting Caravan, with Gary Cooper. Talking picture version of "The Covered Wagon," a story of the conquest of the American West.

Rango. Nature story filmed in the Sumatran jungle.

Charley's Aunt, knockabout farce with Charles Ruggles.

The Silent Enemy, picturesque story of the Ojibway Indian life in Northern Ontario.

Lincoln, D. W. Griffith's unhistorical and human story of the Emancipator, with Walter Huston.

Feet First. Farce with Harold Lloyd. Funny if you are amused by the sight of a man hanging by his fingertips to a window ledge 10 stories up.

For Persons 15 and Over

The New Moon. Music drama with exceptional singing by Lawrence Tibbett and Grace Moore, with Adolphe Menjou also in the cast of this sophisticated European romance.

The Royal Family. Sympathetically satirical picture of the temperamental doings of a family of actors, with Ina Claire, Fredrick March and Henrietta Crosman.

Outward Bound, with Leslie Howard, Beryl Mercer, Montagu Love and others of a good cast in a copy of a memorable stage play.

Good Intentions, with Edmund Lowe. Crook play above the routine sort, with regeneration motive well worked out.

Holiday, with Ann Harding as a rich girl who seeks happiness out of her environment, and encourages an imaginative youth to forgo immediate social and financial advancement to take second honors.

Min and Bill, with Marie Dressler and Wallace Beery in a story of a girl waif's escape from the sordid environment of a fishing port.

Queen High, with Charles Ruggles, in a farce about misunderstandings between business partners.

Old English, with George Arliss.

The Silver Horde, Alaskan melodrama, with Evelyn Brent.

Danger Lights, melodrama about a railroad man's devotion to his job, with Louis Wolheim, Robert Armstrong and Jean Arthur.

The Cat Creeps, a fair mystery thriller.

For Adults

Morocco. Drama of the French legionnaires, with Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich. Dramatic encounter between a disillusioned music hall singer and a careless American soldier.

Romance. Heavy emotional drama of an American preacher's experience with an Italian opera singer. Sadly they part, for it can never be. With Greta Garbo.

Let Us Be Gay. Comedy of domestic estrangements and reconciliations, with Norma Shearer and Marie Dressler. Sophistication overstressed to the point of self-consciousness; otherwise well-acted.

War Nurse. Over-sensationalized and misrepresentative story about the conduct of nurses at the World War battle front. Cheap dialogue. Otherwise a strong story of war's waste and carnage.

Scarlet Pages. Elsie Ferguson as a woman lawyer in a story that owes something to "Madame X." Melodramatic plot finally adjusted as to civilised values.

A Lady's Morals, with Grace Moore in a fine singing performance. Title misleading substitute for original, which was "Jenny Lind."

Kismet, with Otis Skinner repeating his restful characterization of a Bagdad beggar who had his day of wonders. Supporting case uninteresting.

For the Defense, with William Powell as a criminal lawyer with a code of his own in a melodramatic court story. Reveals the lawbreaker's twisted viewpoint on society, without glorifying him.

The Big House. Expose of the degenerating effect upon convicts when thrown into contact with chronic lawbreakers. Wallace Beery and Chester Morris act well in this strong story. More gunfire and sordid atmosphere than are needed to put over the theme. Incredible love story dragged in.

Icelandic Artist Honored

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Young Iceland is coming to the fore in the arts. This is not surprising, for a vein of artistic talent has run through many centuries of Iceland's history.

In recent years more than one young Icelandic painter has studied at the Royal Academy of Art in Copenhagen. Among sculptors Einar Jönsson and one or two others have worked in Denmark and in neighboring countries. This year a young sculptor, Sigurjon Olafsson, has just been awarded what is termed the "smaller" gold medal of the Danish Royal Academy for a figure in more than natural size of a man swinging a hoe. It is a piece full of power and originality.

Olafsson was born at Eirarbakken, a small Icelandic village, and at first intended to be a painter, but having become acquainted with the eminent Icelandic sculptor Einar Jönsson, who lives at Reykjavik, and in whose honor the capital of Iceland built a museum, Olafsson came under the influence of sculptural art. For a couple of years he was a pupil of his distinguished countryman, and then proceeded to Copenhagen, where he studied at the Royal Academy. He is an assiduous worker, and several pieces of his sculpture exhibited at the Artists' Autumnal Show received high praise.

Ancient Statues Found

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLORENCE, Italy—Professor Laurensich, during excavations on a small Roman theater, on the Island of Cos, in the Ægean Sea, discovered a large number of statues, belonging to periods ranging from the fourth century B. C. to Imperial Roman days.

The statues, all more than life size, were packed close together in the space of a few square yards, and all were obviously portraits. How they got into the gallery under the auditorium of the theater, and to what schools they belong, are matters of conjecture. That the place where they were found was not their original setting is certain, for the theater is small and was used only for concerts. They must have all been in some large building in honor of the men and women they represent.

Near a group of austere matrons was the statue of a young woman, in which the artist evidently had attempted to copy the technique of the great Greek sculptors; but his own personality proved so strong that he made an original work of art. The statues of men are of strong, decisive looking Romans, of the type that made the greatness of the Empire. Cos was in ancient days a center of art and letters—Theocritus wrote many of his idylls there—and though it cannot be said with certainty that it was the home of a school of sculpture, yet that is not improbable. In the treatment of the transparency of the draperies there is some relationship in these statues to those of the Hellenistic schools of Asia Minor, Egypt and Rhodes, but they have also a strength that is their own.

The Kansas Players

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lawrence, Kan.

BROADWAY is the longest street in New York City, and, viewed at one perspective, it extends across the continent to San Francisco. There are spots of interest along this grand string of footlights that would arrest even the eye of a New Yorker. For example, he would have stopped to read this announcement had he seen it in Lawrence:

The Kansas Players beg to inform the publick that they are enabled to offer three performances of
"East Lynne"
A dramatization of Mrs. H. Woods' famous novel into a
Great Moral Drama
As played upwards of 500 times at the Boston Museum.
A powerful lesson to every wife and husband!
Performed by a company of ladies and gentlemen whose hearts are in the work.

Inhabitants of the town read it with delight, but not with surprise, for they learned the full meaning of such a poster in 1926, when the Kansas Players launched their company with a production of "Tom Taylor's celebrated drama entitled 'The Ticket-of-Leave Man'." This was several years before Christopher Morley and Cleon Throckmorton first joined hands at the Old Rialto Theater to dance around the mulberry bush of half-forgotten melodramas for the delight of the countryside and the fame of Hoboken.

The Kansas Players not only have survived for four years, but today find themselves firmly established with a new theater, an ever-increasing audience and some 20 creditable productions of every type to their credit.

This company of actors was organized in the summer of 1926 by Allen Crafton, newly appointed head of the dramatic department of the University of Kansas. He is still director of the company, whose activities are somewhat interwoven with the university, but are distinct from college dramatics per se. The players include professors, townspeople and students.

Of the original group, Mr. Crafton, Jessica Royer, costume designer, and George Callihan still remain. Some have gone to the New York stage, others elsewhere. It is interesting to note that when the players opened their fourth season with A. A. Milne's "Mr. Pim Passes By," four of the six rôles were taken by actors with experience on the New York stage. Olivia Marden was played by Frances Wilson, who had come from five years in New York, where she played part of that time with the acting company of the American Laboratory Theater under the direction of Richard Boleslavsky.

In the summer of 1926 the players, with practically nothing but their ambitions, built a theater in the basement of a museum and announced six dramas, one each week, playing four nights a week. From the ticket sale alone they built scenery, made costumes and paid the actors.

G. Bernard Shaw's "Candida" was produced with such finish that the Shuberts booked the company to play in their theater in Kansas City, Mo., the following fall. "Expressing Willie," by Rachel Crothers, and "The Jest," by Sem Benelli, were included in the repertoire. The players closed their six weeks' season with no deficit.

This project was not a new venture for Mr. Crafton. Before the World War he and two friends inaugurated the Prairie Playhouse at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Crafton worked at Harvard with George Pierce Baker of the 47 Workshop. He acted on the New York stage several years, was in the air corps during the war, and has published books on stagecraft.

Dramas of a half century ago are a particular favorite with the Kansas Players. Mr. Crafton tries to produce them as they were originally given with no attempt at burlesque.

The players sometimes give a hilarious revue: four years ago "Cherchez la Femme, or Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World," and in 1929, "C'eau Je Rôle Main (So's Your Old Man." The latter followed a production of "Hamlet"—which sold out the house three nights and turned persons away—and "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Women Composers of Russia

By LEONID SABANEEV — PARIS

WOMEN entered the arena of social and artistic activity in Russia as long ago as the eighteenth century. The sphere of composition has attracted few women in any part of the world, but about the middle of last century a Russian woman composer presented herself in the person of Valentina Serova, widow of the famous Russian critic and composer. Though of Jewish origin she had become thoroughly Russianized, and on the passing of her husband she completed his lastopera, "The Hostile Power," and also wrote an opera of her own.

Her originative work did not, and indeed could not, leave any trace in Russian music, and she had no successors in Russia until nearly the end of the century, when several women composers made their appearance among the young people of the impressionist school, mainly students of the Petersburg Conservatory. Their skill and their mastery of the technique of musical composition were far superior to Valentina Serova's.

L. Streicher is known as the writer of numerous songs, agreeably impressionistic in style and displaying their composer's taste and the delicacy of her imagination. Several of her things have been published by the Russian Music Edition.

Julia Weissberg - Rimskaya - Korsakova (daughter-in-law of the great composer) received a more thorough musical training. Her mastery is exceptional and enables her to undertake the responsibilities of symphonic writing. She has more than a few big works to her credit—symphonies and symphonic poems, including one on the text of "The Twelve," by the Russian poet, A. Blok. When all is said and done, Julia Weissberg's style, with its fullness and its luscious harmonies, is dictated by the Glazunoff school; at the same time it has a touch of the academic. In any case she is distinguished as the possessor of a logical mentality and her skill is occasionally beyond reproach.

An interesting fact, which may not contribute to the fame of her sex but will be useful to Scriabin's future biographer, is that his second wife, Tatiana Schloezer, when quite a girl devoted much time to composition. I had occasion to see much of her work, and was astonished to find that, for all the feebleness of its inner facture, a great deal that is characteristic of Scriabin's latest style is to be encountered in her early attempts, which were written at the beginning of the present century.

Contemporary Russia has also put forward a woman composer, Vera Vinogradova, now living in Berlin, who received her training as a pianist and composer at the Petersburg Conservatory. That she has real talent is beyond dispute; it is not free from the influence of the modernists (especially Prokofieff), but it holds out great hopes for the future, the more so as she is persevering and has the technique of composition at her fingers' ends. Her latest works reveal flashes of something like independence. Her compositions have that tinge of the tragic natural to the contemporary Russian composer, which makes them commensurable with the big scale to which she works. She has just published a Ballade for piano and orchestra which, if I am not mistaken, is to be performed under Koussevitzky.

The compositions of women have always given rise to objections, and many have gone the length of refusing to admit that women are capable of originality, or of being anything more than imitators of men. It is a curious fact that women composers themselves often hold this view. But instances of such rich and unquestionable gifts as Vera Vinogradova's show that this theory is open to dispute, since many men might envy the confident style and the imagination displayed in her compositions.

Among the women composers of contemporary Russia I might mention Zara Levina, who certainly has a gift for composition. Unfortunately, because of the conditions prevailing in Russia, it has been diverted to the writing of "musique d'occasion." There is also Nina Koshetz, famous as a singer of the first rank; she has produced music which, though unpublished, is marked by genuine talent and a wide range of imagination; it is worthy of and should receive more attention from musicians and the public and above all from the composer herself.

TRANS. BY S. W. PRING.

HELEN HAYES

Photograph by De Mirjian

Star of "Petticoat Influence," a New Comedy by Neil Grant, at the Empire Theater, New York; Reviewed in These Columns Dec. 20.

Mengelberg Revisits Rome

By MARIO LABROCA

Rome

THE Rome season, by now, is well on its way. After various recitalists who volunteered displays of virtuosity in playing and singing, the Filarmonica and the Augusteo have stepped in, and symphony concerts are in full swing.

The start was excellent. At the Augusteo, Molinari conducted an inaugural program whose most interesting item was Pizzetti's "Rondo Veneziano." The Filarmonica program consisted wholly of works by Respighi for small orchestra, the composer conducting.

Pizzetti's work consists of three parts, each of which tends to stand on its own, independently of the other two. But for the Venetian colorscheme common to the three, each of them could quite well stand apart. The work is worthy of its composer, whom we love and admire, but it can hardly be described as one of his best. Its merits are a dignified tone, and the prevalence of genuine musical elements over pure color effects. But the quality of these elements is not always very high. Nor is the connection between them as close and convincing as could be desired. The musical discourse seems to proceed in accordance, not with its own inner logic, but with external considerations; it lacks the needful compactness. I found much of it tedious because it overflows the bounds of rhythmic order; and, failing a perfect balance between the various elements which predominate and subside in turn, the form is bound to lack clarity. But many episodes are well thought out and telling, as in many other successful works by the same composer.

On the present occasion, the success was all for Molinari, who conducted splendidly not only this "Rondo," but Haydn's Symphony in G, Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," and Debussy's "Prélude à l'après-midi d'un Faune."

The second concert introduced to us Adele Kern, the Viennese soprano. The third and fourth brought back, after many years, Mengelberg, whose reappearance was impatiently awaited, and whom endless ovations welcomed. He conducted Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, a Symphony by Christian Bach, Casella's "La Giara," and Ravel's "Bolero." To expatiate on Mengelberg's art would be superfluous. My own feeling is that the chief beauty of his conducting lies in the fact that he imparts deep, live breathing to the music he conducts—a breathing which never clashes with the rhythmic scheme, because it depends wholly upon a wise distribution of sonorities and upon the glowing vibration of melodic accents. His reading of the "Pastoral" Symphony may have appeared arbitrary at times, but it was extraordinarily telling and brought out to the full the work's fragrance. In Christian Bach's symphony a remarkable fusion was achieved within the bounds of the rigid classical scheme; in Casella's "La Giara" the full liveliness of rhythms and colors was brought out, and the endless crescendo of Ravel's "Bolero" was carried out with supreme skill. The success was great.

At the Filarmonica, the programs were even more interesting. For, after the Respighi concert, we have to mention the introduction of a young pianist whose playing created a profound impression upon us. His name is Ceccarelli. His technique is entirely modern, and, in a way, rather American. He uses the piano as a percussion instrument—an instrument better suited to classical, neoclassical and jazz music than to romantic music. But when dealing with "cantabile" and "legato," he illuminates them from an entirely novel point of view, bringing out the structural rather than the expressive features. His musicianship is a natural modern product, corresponding to modern tendencies in composition.

But, of course, the interest of the opening concert was far greater, if only for the definite possibilities it revealed, being entirely devoted to music by a contemporary Italian composer, and music written for chamber orchestra. An enormous amount of good music remains unknown in Italy, owing to the difficulty of forming small orchestras. Hence, every effort tending to fill this deplorable gap is doubly praiseworthy. Many have been made by the Corporazione delle Nuove Musiche, under the direction of Alfredo Casella. Thus we became acquainted with a wealth of significant modern music, and also with old Italian works and works by Bach and Mozart which were entirely unknown to our public.

But one swallow does not make a summer, and the problem, despite what has been and is being done, remains to be solved. It is, fundamentally, a financial one. As the Augusteo has its permanent orchestra, it might well organize, out of it, a chamber orchestra to give concerts in the Sala Accademica di Santa Cecilia. These would cost little, and probably would help to do away with a few of the recitals for which this hall is mainly used. But here we have a problem of international importance which should be studied in every musical center in Europe and America, and cannot be dealt with summarily.

Practical and Impractical

By WINTHROP P. TRYON — NEW YORK

NOTIONS, practical and impractical, have been proposed by four front-line men of tone—Joseph Szigeti, violinist; Percy Grainger, composer; Edward Johnson, tenor, and Oscar Ziegler, pianist. Practical and impractical, I say, for the ideas of two of them can certainly be carried out, while those of the other two, to judge by indications, are rather unlikely to be.

For something feasible, no one, I am sure, could find fault with the fancy of Mr. Szigeti's, which shapes up about as follows:

A museum of singing and playing, where different sorts of program are presented, all at the same time, after the fashion of a show of art works; each performer, or group of performers, having a separate auditorium, as this and that school of painting has its own gallery.

"Only a question of carpets and doors," said he to me; "and let listeners pass freely about, comparing one interpretation with another, or one type of composition with another, and let them stay to hear what they like best."

Impossible, does somebody object? Not at all; for it is only what I have myself done many times, though under less convenient arrangements than those which Mr. Szigeti imagines. From place to place I have gone, whether by day or by night, where music was under interpretation, something instrumental here and something vocal there, and have derived much instruction and satisfaction from the variety of experience.

The Roving Critic

For example: A Philharmonic-Symphony concert, Toscanini conducting and Slioti taking part as soloist; that finished, the last act of "The Flying Dutchman" at the Metropolitan Opera House, Mme. Jeritza in the part of Senta, Mr. Schoor in that of the Dutchman and Bodanzky conducting. Another night, Levitzky, the pianist, at Carnegie, distinguishing himself in his classics; and his recital concluded, to the concluding scene of "Lohengrin" at the opera, one of the assistant conductors exerting himself to the utmost to drag orchestra and singers safely through the entanglements of Wagner's score.

One afternoon, the Detroit Symphony Quartet at the Barbizon-Plaza doing its paces in Brahms; then Harold Bauer at the Town Hall, telling the story of Brahms in the sonorities of the piano. Again, Carnegie, early part of the evening, Mme. Jeannette Vreeland, soprano, exercising her finely disciplined voice on some of those songs of Weingartner that have so much outer charm and so little inner force; Engineering Auditorium, latter part of the evening, the Elshuco Trio, Messrs. Kraeuter, Willeke and Giorni, to convince me, if I had any doubts, that when it is chamber music and the composer is Schubert, the last word has been spoken.

Mr. Grainger's Conceit

The other perfectly practical conceit, that of Mr. Grainger, I must explain by noting the circumstances under which he gave utterance to it. And here a picture gallery is concerned by way of actual presence, instead of mere analogy. Mr. Grainger talked to me at the art dealer's in East Fifty-seventh Street, where Ella Ström Grainger has been exhibiting her paintings on tiles.

"I want," said he, "to get as close always to the true sound of music and the real timbre of instruments as I can. So don't seat me at a distance of 50 or 100 feet from the person who plays, as you do in a concert hall, but let me approach right up to him. If I hear the oboe, let us say, from somewhere in a parquet or a balcony, I shall have the impression, probably, of plaintiveness, which I have been told to expect. But how am I to know whether that is right or wrong? No; give me contact and acquaintance with these matters and let me dispose of all mystery about them. As far as I am concerned, I could enjoy a military band right in this room."

This might have a preposterous ring, were Mr. Grainger speaking in any other character but that of composer. When Grainger, the pianist, plays "Country Gardens" before an audience of 3000 or 4000 people, there's no drawing up next to the keyboard for them. Nevertheless, the members of a military band could just about crowd in between the walls on which Mr. Grainger's sketches hung, taking their trombones, tubas and bass drum, and admitting one person besides as listener.

So much, then, for what is practical, even if unusual. Now for a couple of visions which strike me as utterly impractical, though they should be the most realisable things in the world.

Opera in England

Edward Johnson permitted me to take a look in at his studio one day when he was going over his part in the Deems Taylor opera, "Peter Ibbetson," which is soon to be brought out on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera. Think of it; an opera in English! Well, the thing has happened before, and never with happier consequences than when the composer was Taylor. As "The King's Henchman" was produced in English a few seasons ago, so "Peter Ibbetson" will be this winter, with Mr. Johnson, whose native speech is English, figuring as the hero. Mr. Johnson, I could see, enjoyed preparing his rôle in the new work. That did not surprise me; for Mr. Taylor usually manages to write music that is interesting, and he seldom spends time on anything but interesting words. But what caused me great wonderment was a remark of Mr. Johnson that had a general bearing.

"I wish," said he, "that all opera for American audiences were sung in the English language; for we may take all possible trouble to present the drama in Italian, French or German, the house never understands in detail what we are talking about. Some Italian singers in passages of witty dialogue do their best by gesture and facial expression to make the point understood; but their efforts mostly miss fire."

Mr. Johnson would have continued long in this vein, but I had to stop him and inquire if he really believed American audiences would care more for a piece like "The Barber of Seville," for instance, if they caught every verbal quip than they do having it run in the familiar tongue of the original book.

He answered that he had not the least doubt they would.

For the final speculation, that of Mr. Ziegler. He observed one day that all managers needed to do, if they wanted more concerts, was to go out in towns anywhere in the United States and get them up. Absolutely impractical, I would have disputed him, inasmuch as managers exist to "sell" the services of artists on the basis of acclaim, rather than to forward the cause of music. That they assume they must leave to committees of music clubs and to lecturers and teachers.

Russian Opera in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ — Paris

THE Russian Opera of the Champs Elysées, whose splendid effort we greeted last year, has opened its second season under exceptionally brilliant conditions. Wherever Russian emigrants are found, orchestras, choral societies, ballets and lyric theaters spring up. In Paris, the Russian refugees are so numerous that it has been easy to collect all the factors of an admirable company, and, especially, choral singers of exceptional quality. The Russians are gifted with peculiarly beautiful, stirring voices. The men particularly have deep notes of incomparable beauty. With a solidarity that amazes us, all these expatriates, without distinction of rank or state of fortune, have united their labor to inaugurate in the heart of Paris a theatrical season that reminds one, through its splendor, of the fine performances of the Moscow and St. Petersburg theaters. One has seen great ladies, authentic princesses, maids of honor of the Court, spending nights in the company of their servants of yesterday, in order to sew, embroider, and paint the costumes and scenery of the operas that their comrades were going to perform. The labor that was expended last year in this company defies description. The result, moreover, was splendid. We owe to them admirable performances of "Prince Igor," "Badko," "Kitege," and "La Kovantchina," given in circumstances of enthusiasm, ardor, and faith seldom known to regular theaters.

This year, the first production was a revival of "Prince Igor," with the assistance of Chaliapin in the part of Prince Galitsky. The hall was taken by storm for this gala performance, in the course of which the artists offered their illustrious comrade public homage by greeting him on the stage with words of welcome to which the famous singer replied in the most gracious and cordial manner. Last year, in Paris, Chaliapin gave us several song recitals, in the course of which he disappointed his most ardent admirers. But in the theater he regained all the nobility of his charm and all the power of his voice. He still dominates a stage with unrivaled authority. There is in him something so deeply human and at the same time so sovereign that he is the ideal interpreter of the great historical or legendary figures. His voice has lost nothing of its extraordinary force. His success was considerable.

As always, the choruses were remarkable in vigor and intelligence. In this Russian troupe the last supernumerary shows as much artistic conscience and as much zeal as the greatest soloist. Each one gives the utmost of his effort. The performances of the Russian Opera in Paris are one of the most beautiful things that one can see in the French capital at the moment.

Let us also welcome the visit paid us by two choral societies of Brussels, which came to interpret at the Colonne Concert the Oratorio of Gabriel Pierné, entitled "Saint-François d'Assise." This important work, which is rarely performed here because it requires too imposing a choral body, was interpreted by our neighbors with an altogether touching care and respect. One admired all the subtlety and all the variety of nuance achieved by these disciplined singers. The children's voices, in particular, had a delightful transparency and purity. The work thus given was very heartily applauded.

Jane Clegg in New Zealand

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—As a result of the introduction of the "talkies," the commercial theater is dormant in New Zealand. A heavier responsibility therefore lies upon the repertory societies, and their activities are increasing. The Auckland Little Theater Society, which has been operating successfully for some years, recently introduced the work of St. John Ervine to Auckland. The play chosen was "Jane Clegg," a work of stark realism. A fine production was achieved. The Little Theater Society is preparing "Peter Pan" for its last production of the year.

Scottish National Players

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—A fine performance of Norman MacOwan's "The Infinite Shoeblack" was given the last week in November in Glasgow by the Scottish National Players. The standard of acting was high, and the leading rôles were played with distinction. The rôle of the Edinburgh student was taken by James Urquhart, Miss Enid Hewit was the Mary, and Elliot Mason the Mrs. Willis.

To Produce Montague Play

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—Next year the play, "A Hind Let Loose," by the late C. E. Montague, who was dramatic critic on the Manchester Guardian, is to be performed at the People's Theater, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The play was made over into the novel of the same name. It deals with English provincial journalism.

English Drama in 1930

By J. T. GREIN — London

A CURIOUS year. A year of some grace and some disgrace. A year of a remarkable string of failures, of the unusual outcry that "the theater is going to the dogs," of great strides in the development of Little Theaters, and of some signal successes.

Two plays, which saw the light in same week, stand out as flaming beacons of excellence—one American and one English. The American one is "Street Scene," the touching picture of life in a mean street of New York; the other, "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," the life and environment of a great man, Robert Browning, crystallised in a chronicle of rare interest and grace of style. By this work Rudolf Besier, too seldom heard lately in the theater, may lay claim to rank with Pinero, Shaw and Galsworthy. Of G. Bernard Shaw's we had nothing new, but "The Apple Cart" of 1929 reached far into the first half of 1930; from John Galsworthy, too, no fresh contribution, but a string of revivals, including "The Skin Game."

Next to the two plays mentioned I would award the order of merit of the year to the original work of a young bookseller of east London, "Down Our Street," by Ernest George, a wonderfully realistic picture of little lives as focused from the window of his shop. In this Miss Nancy Price, the co-directress of the People's Theater, made a hit as the tragic-comic heroine.

* * *

Almost at the close of the year there followed another work of remarkable value, a firstling of Miss E. M. Delafield's, "To See Ourselves," a gentle story of a humdrum marriage drifting, after a little upheaval, into the calm waters of resignation. The subject has been treated often before, but seldom so originally, so feelingly, so stimulatingly. Miss Delafield has, with this first fling, revealed herself as a dramatist of great possibilities.

Humor has greatly added to its dominion in 1930. Somerset Maugham was brilliant and cynical as is his wont in "The Breadwinner"; Noel Coward made all the world laugh with his flippant but ingenious comedy, "Private Lives"; much the same applies to H. M. Harwood's "The Man in Possession," who also provided Miss Gladys Cooper and Sir Gerald du Maurier with a fascinating, sentimental comedy, "Cynara," whilst in "Leave It to Psmith," P. G. Wodehouse, with his peculiar genre of fun, set all London laughing.

In more serious vein was Mr. and Mrs. Stuart's engaging play, "Nine Till Six," a romance of shop life, graphically drawn. It was a failure in New York, but in London it appealed to press and public alike by its gentle realism and excellent character-drawing. "Charles and Mary," by Miss Joan Temple, a clever portrayal of Lamb and his times, had a little vogue at the Everyman, Hampstead, but was spoiled when another management took it up and marred it by methods incongruous with the author's ideas.

* * *

"Suspense," by Patrick McGill, gave a grim and veracious picture of a war phase, but, coming in the wake of "Journey's End," it suffered by comparison. By the way, R. C. Sherriff's second bid for fame, "Badger's Green," a light comedy of the cricket field, warranted the apprehension that "Journey's End" was a vers solitaire. It had a good first act; the rest was amateurish.

Of course, besides those named, there were a good many plays in 1930 that deserve honorable mention; but, frankly, from some 250 nights spent at the theater, I recall scarcely two dozen names that would conjure up graphic memories. And many of these were provided not by regular theaters, but by the Sunday societies and little side-street theaters that are cropping up everywhere in the metropolis and in the provinces. In London, we have now the Everyman struggling, but still hanging on; the Gate, the theater of bizarre plays by very modern authors; the Little, a new enterprise of Maurice Browne's, badly started with an ultra-precious revue, yet promising work of quality; the Players, a theater as big as a bedstead—which is the Dutch expression for little stages—exploiting the young and sheltering provincial experimentalists; and latterly the Faculty (of Arts) Theater which opened with revivals of Ibsen and Conrad. But the Arts remain the principal of them all. Here we saw an interesting, but faulty, play of C. K. Munro's, "Mr. Eno"; a fine, penetrating work of Reginald Berkeley's "Machines," written in the manner of "The Adding Machine," but more human; here the Cosmopolitan Theater—my own—has, with great success, exploited plays in French, German, Russian and Italian, all manned by English actors.

* * *

Meanwhile the Old Vic, under the blissful rule of Miss Lillian Baylis and that fine producer, Harcourt Williams, holds its own and has found in John Gielgud a magnificent Hamlet, worthy to vie with Henry Ainley's, and anon the Sadler's Wells Theater will arise like a phoenix and perpetuate "down east" the worship of Shakespeare under Miss Baylis's scepter. We have not forgotten, either, Baliol Holloway's remarkably fine characterization of Richard III.

But the greatest theatrical event of 1930—to me—is the advent of the People's Theater at the Fortune. We started it three months ago with literally nothing. With the help of the press we enrolled 30,000 members. We opened with the modern classic, "The Man From Blankley's," with an all-star cast ready to work for glory at small pay, and anon we shall invade the provinces—Manchester, Liverpool and Scotland—and we hope that this will be the construction of the much desired National Theater. Meantime the Chancellor of the Exchequer has come down on the embryonic enterprise with a claim for £550 in taxes—a fourth of our hard-earned capital.

And so I, for one, bid farewell to 1930 in gratitude for its seedlings, albeit the harvest was meager.

Homage to R. O. Morris

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

WHEN the story of twentieth-century British music comes to be written, some important chapters will be devoted to the composers who brought back into their art the heritage of folk song and Tudor music. Vaughan Williams and Holst are at the center of this remarkable group; half the younger composers of the day are its adherents. There is one man belonging to it whose success as a teacher has obscured his ability as a composer, R. O. Morris, brother-in-law of Vaughan Williams, comes from Yorkshire, studied at Rugby, at New College, Oxford, then became a student and later a teacher at the Royal College of Music, London. Still later he joined the staff of the Curtis Institute, Philadelphia, and spent some time there. On both sides of the Atlantic he is known as one of the finest composition teachers of the day. His book on "Tudor Counterpoint" is a classic. But he is essentially a man who gets on with his job instead of courting publicity, and few people beyond his colleagues are aware of the worth of what he has written.

Some of these colleagues lately thought it was time to lift the veil. They began by organizing a concert of his orchestral compositions at Wigmore Hall. A brilliant audience gathered on Nov. 14, to hear a Suite for orchestra, a Concerto Piccolo for two violins and string orchestra, a Concerto in G minor for violin and orchestra and a Concertino in F for small orchestra. The little band got together for this occasion sounded well. Adrian Boult and Arthur Bliss were the conductors; the violinists were Jelly d'Arányi and Adila Fachiri, the latter doing the solo Violin Concerto. Here she was not in good form, yet when she and her sister (Jelly d'Arányi) did the Double Concerto their style and intonation were irreproachable.

Morris's music moved upon its course with a singular effect of reserve and modest strength. The Suite for orchestra is made of six short movements, principally in the idiom of Tudor folk music. Of these the Rondino alla Marcia might be the prelude to a Shakespeare play. Only the austere Dirge on a Ground relates itself to the later Purcell.

The Concerto Piccolo, in four movements, is thoroughly in the old style, the two violins singing to each other on equal terms. Sometimes lovely effects are produced, as in the last movement, and the work should prove an addition to this department of music. The Solo Concerto is bigger, with broader scope. Here again the last movement has some of the best things. The Concertino for small orchestra is, radically, of the same stuff.

It says much for Morris that though these works are without wide variety, they are invariably interesting. By the end of a long evening one was wishful to hear more of them. His method is based on the flowing vitality of Tudor counterpoint. Every part moves by its own volition in phrases analogous to vocal utterance. There is no padding, just as there are no holes in the texture. The structure is economical; the design intellectual and intelligible. These are no mean merits. At the same time, these orchestral works of his raise the question how far it is advisable that instrumental music should be governed exclusively by vocal ideals; how far the dramatic contrasts offered by symphonic style should be surrendered for the magnificent relevances of counterpoint. Whatever the answer, the fact remains that in among these stern relevances of counterpoint, R. O. Morris does every now and then write something that catches the beholder with sudden beauty.

M. M. S.

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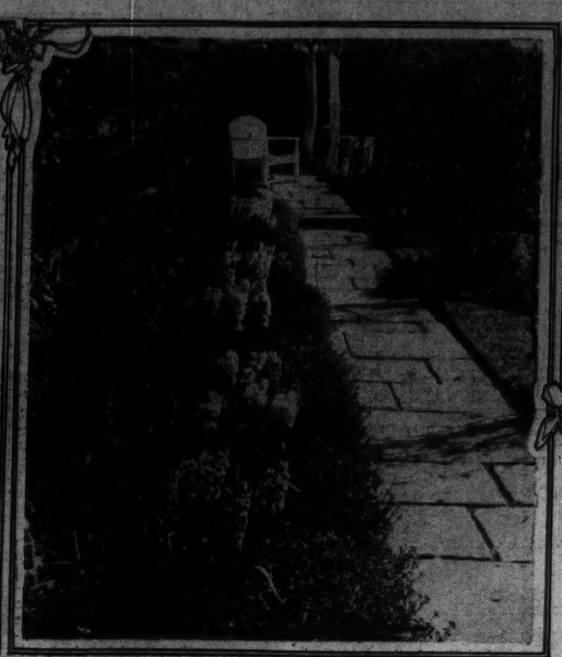


Even a Small Garden Can Give Far Greater Enjoyment if a Seat Affords a Place for Reading or Sewing. In This Little Garden Near London the Owner Has So Arranged the Planting Cycle That From the Seat One May Enjoy Flowers the Seasons Round.

An Architect Discusses Floors and Floor-Laying for Houses

By S. BRUCE ELWELL
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE present generation has a wealth of materials which can be successfully used for floors in our houses. All of these materials are completely satisfactory if properly installed and used in the right place. It is not the purpose of this article to go into the artistic merits of the various floor materials, but merely to enumerate the kinds and in a general way note the advantages and disadvantages of each.

The wood floor has been used for a long time. The cheapest floor, considering only the first cost, is softwood, which can be painted or stained. Many people forget that it is just as necessary to have this type of flooring thoroughly kiln dried before laying as it is for hardwood floors. There are a number of interesting ways to finish this kind of floor. It can be painted in bright colors, or spattered according to old colonial practice, or perhaps stenciled. This last method, now practically out of existence, was used in early times. There is a good example of the stenciled work in the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass.

Every modern housewife expects hardwood floors for certain rooms of her house, such as the living room, chambers, halls, dining room and closets. The hardwoods most frequently used are oak, maple, beech, birch and hard pine. Walnut, teak, mahogany and other costly woods are occasionally used, but only in special cases where expense is no consideration.

Hardwood

The stock generally used for hardwood floors comes in narrow strips. Wide boards can be furnished, where an old effect is wanted. In this type of floor the ends have wooden pegs or dowels, often of ebony. This floor is very attractive for the right kind of room. It must be very carefully laid of special material; therefore the finished product is expensive.

The use of thresholds in connection with hardwood floors is also a problem which always arises. It has been my experience that for the main rooms on the first floors thresholds are in the way except for outside doors, but for bedrooms and closets, thresholds have advantages. The purpose of a threshold is to raise the door sufficiently above the floor so that it will swing over rugs. Without a threshold the bottom of the door must be cut to at least one-half inch above the floor, thus leaving an opening for drafts and dust.

For closets, if the floor is made level with the top of the threshold, the cleaning is easy and simple.

Linoleum is another material with which the modern housekeeper is entirely familiar. It comes in many colors, patterns and grades, and is generally useful for all kinds of floors. It is particularly useful for kitchens and bathrooms in residence work. This material should never be used where there is trace of dampness. Good material and the proper laying of linoleum by a reputable concern are very important to insure a successful piece of work.

Rubber Flooring

Rubber flooring is an excellent and practical material, which is being used more and more for residence work. This material may come in strips but is usually furnished in tile form. It is soft, warm and noise-absorbing. For bathrooms, halls, offices and the like it cannot be excelled. For kitchens it is not so successful, because grease is harmful to it. The material comes in interesting combinations of colors and it is usually laid in checkerboard or diamond design with a border. With this material, as with linoleum, it is very important to purchase only material manufactured by reputable and well-known concerns and to have it laid by reputable parties who will guarantee their work. Rubber tile costs more than linoleum but less than burned tile.

Burned tile is one of the most interesting of floor materials with a tremendous variety of designs, colors and textures. Tile floors can be used for piazzas, living rooms, dining rooms, halls, bathrooms, kitchens and sun rooms. Although tile can be used for kitchen floors, softer materials, such as wood, or linoleum, are easier on the feet of anyone working there all day. Tile floors are easy to keep clean and in good condition. Certain types of tile can be given a good finish with wax or with linseed oil and turpentine.

Although not generally useful in residential work except for bathrooms and in special places, terrazzo must be mentioned. Terrazzo is a concrete floor in which are embedded chips of marble or other materials which when polished give a more interesting surface than the cement alone. The chief difficulty with terrazzo floors is unsightly cracking, which is largely overcome by the use of small strips of brass to divide the surface into squares, thus allowing for contraction and expansion along the strips without showing cracks on the floor. Some very interesting effects can be obtained with white cement and brilliantly colored marble chips. This type of floor is generally laid with a base of the same material.

To Enhance Interest

The ordinary concrete floor, as found in the cellar, the garage and on the walks, is familiar to everyone. The interest of this floor can be much improved by dividing the surface into squares to represent tile and by the use of color. The color which is used as an integral part of the concrete is, of course, the most lasting, but it is hard to get this color brilliant. There are paints or stains which can be used on the finished concrete and make a good effect, but their wearing quality is not apparently the equal of their looks. For residence work, where the wear is not severe, they may be fairly successful.

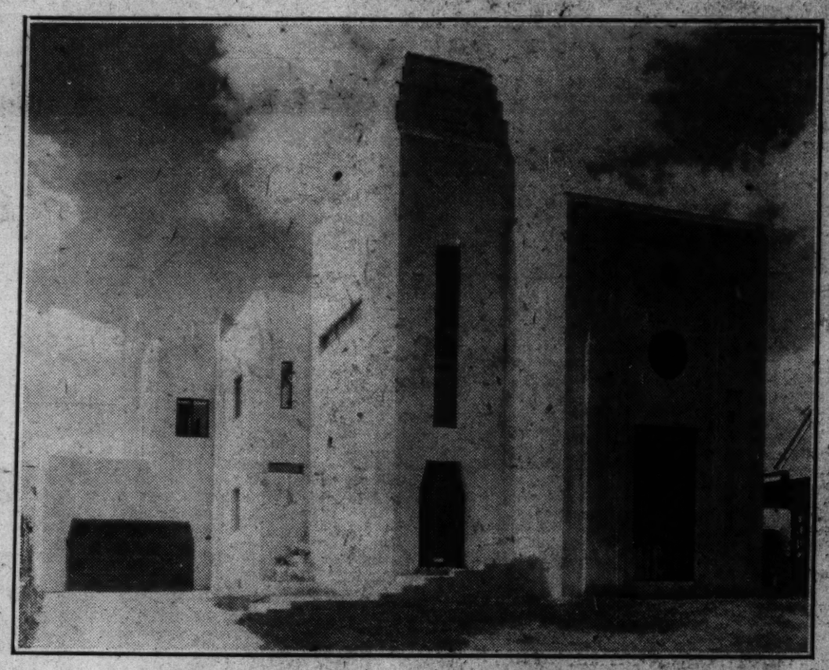
Synonymous of wealth and refinement were the marble halls of former days. Marble, however, is not used nearly so much as it was formerly because its place has been taken by other modern materials which are less expensive and fully as satisfactory. One of the disadvantages of marble is its weight. Where the best is wanted there is nothing like marble provided it is good quality, properly selected for the use intended, and well laid.

In addition to the more commonly used floorings already mentioned there are several special materials which are sometimes used for floors in residences. Mastic floors are used for bathrooms, but chiefly for cellar rooms where there is likelihood of dampness or water. This material is put on in a semi-liquid form and makes a finished floor, resembling linoleum, but without seams. This material can be laid also in tile form. The colors are somewhat subdued, however, and the material is not so popular in residence work as in other types of building. There is also a patented material which is known by its trade name and is laid in blocks resembling somewhat Italian travertine. This material comes in interesting colors and is used effectively for halls. Its expense limits its more general use.

At present there are so many new materials coming out continually, and so many improvements on the present materials, that anyone interested cannot do better than follow the advertisements in the various papers or magazines.

This subject of floors is one that should interest the housewife as much as any other single detail of her house. Upon her shoulders often rests the decision as to what floor is used, and whether her work thereafter will be light or not depends on whether the material selected is successful or unsuccessful.

The Small House Goes Modern



Front View of a House Designed by Herman Voss, Architect. Note the Adaptation of the Modern Set-Back Skyscraper Lines and the Use of Cubes and Surfaces.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

BECAUSE modernistic treatment of the small house is still a novelty in the United States, a recently completed house in one of the outlying residential districts of Chicago has special interest. Designed and decorated in modernistic style, it may be regarded as a pioneer in the respect of illustrating how the modernistic style may be adopted to the smaller scale requirements of a small or medium-sized house. Its designer and builder, Herman Voss, is thoroughly convinced of its practicability and economy where these features must be considered. As to its beauty and livability, the house must speak for itself to each individual observer.

It is constructed of oyster white concrete relieved by green trim around the doors and windows. Its general outlines follow the setback idea adopted for modern skyscrapers. Its beauty is that of straight lines and flat surfaces, blocky masses broken by elongated window openings, and its very lack of applied ornament gives it that chasteness which is the strikingly characteristic note of the modern style.

Interesting exterior features of the house are a garden on the flat roof, reached by a spiral outside staircase leading from a terrace occupying the space above the attached garage and extending across the back of the house on the second floor level; a small plunge, six feet deep, and measuring 9 feet by 16, just outside the door opening from the dining room, and electrically operated rolling garage doors. Other interesting structural features are a 25-foot-high entrance hall (which is the approximate height of the tower in the front of the house) terminating in a convexly stepped and illuminated ceiling; a staircase wall which resembles a pipe organ, the top of each "pipe" being finished off with a small round cap resembling a gear; a circular fireplace set in the wall of the living room 22 inches above the floor; triangular doorways and a barreled ceiling in the dining room; a circular bedroom and concealed heating units throughout the house.

Herman Voss, Architect
Stairway in House, Showing the Organ Pipe Motif.

Importance of Lighting

The presence of 346 electric light outlets indicates that lighting effects are an important feature in the scheme of decoration. The living room, for instance, is lighted by long rectangular panels of opaque glass, one in each corner of the room, each shaft concealing 44 electric bulbs. In the master's bedroom, a light panel concealed behind the headboard of the bed throws the light up onto the wall above in the spectacular manner of a sunburst. Several round "port-hole" lights are set at intervals in the walls, and there is in addition a large round milch glass lighting unit in the center of the ceiling.

Striking contrasts characterize the color schemes used in decoration. Silver is freely employed everywhere. It is one of the predominating colors in the living room where the side walls are covered with silver paper. The piano is also silver as are the various decorative accessories. Green is the other predominant note in this room. It appears in the transparent velvet over-curtains at the large front window, in the covering of a long couch, and in a small tea table top. The floor is covered with black deep-piled carpeting, and black appears also in the marble which surrounds the circular fireplace.

And More Color

In the dining room red and gold are used in striking combination, while the master's bedroom employs shades in the color scale ranging from orchid to purple. Orchid is also used in the bathroom off the master's bedroom. The tiled floor, ceiling, sunken tub, and those portions of the walls which are left uncovered by seven large mirrors, are in orchid, while a recessed shower room and toilet room, protected by glass doors, are in light green tile and have fittings of silver and orchid. Shower curtains are of a silver and green processed silk.

Light green and orange are ingeniously used in the kitchen, while black, red and silver have been employed with telling effect in the basement recreation room.

This Chicago house affords an interesting glimpse of what the house of the future may be. Modernism, according to its builder, being essentially simple and characterized by lack of artificial ornamentation does away with excessive labor costs for handwork. A modernistic house may, therefore, give the home builder of today more actual value for his dollar expended than the same amount invested in another type of house where more handwork is required.

Weather Stripping

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

Even in the best of houses there still may be windows which do not fit closely enough and which allow little northeasterly breezes to seep through the cracks. On very cold windy days two or three such openings will make quite a difference in the temperature of a house.

Weather stripping in steel strips is generally put in, these days, at the time the house is built, but there are many houses without this added precaution against cold air. In grandmother's day and even now in very cold isolated places, some use the quaint but sensible custom of making cylindrical shaped bags of heavy cloth, filling them with sand and laying them along the crack on the middle ledge of the window.

But what is to be done in the absence of the old-fashioned threshhold when the breeze sweeps under the door from a sleeping room, or a room purposely left with no heat? A felt weather stripping may be bought for only a few pennies a yard and tacked along the lower edge of the door. It should, of course, be put on the side of the door where it will be least noticeable. The felt strip fills in the space between the door and the floor where once the threshhold was. This stops much cold air from sweeping under the door incidentally helping a bit on the coal bill. The felt strips can also be used on windows.

For a quick improvised method of stopping leaky cracks, a newspaper laid out flat and placed under the window is useful. The paper makes the window fit more snugly when closed, and stops considerable cold air. One may have to experiment a little to find just the right thickness of paper to use for the winter in question.

Where You and Your Friends Sit and Enjoy the Garden

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Northwood, Eng.

HOWEVER small and shut in the small suburban garden, there is sure to be some corner of it where you are drawn to sit on sunny days, and with a little trouble this can be made into a most inviting outdoor living room. The most practical plan is to arrange an attractive viewpoint, where you have also the advantage of some shade, and perhaps pave a patch large enough to contain a table and some chairs, so that you may enjoy the sunshine with dry feet, even in showery weather.

The photographs show a small garden near London, where this has been done. It has a background of houses, garages and station buildings, so the main attraction of the garden is centered in the garden room, and the eye is drawn away from the surroundings by the many interests grouped round the garden seat.

The sunny part of the garden is taken up by a large herbaceous bed, and a paved path leads from a French window past the grass plot, to extend, with a step up, into an L-shaped terrace at the corner of the flower bed.

This arrangement makes use of the shade of an apple tree, and gives two different viewpoints of the flowers. By moving the seat there is always something of interest to look at, according to the time of year.

The white seat and table are the permanent furniture of the garden room, and remain out all the year round—which is possible in our English climate. Even in winter many hours are spent there, for the terrace shares with the flower bed most of the sunshine that falls in the garden.

There is plenty of room for a cane chair or two, and the garden owns its particular set of china, with gay tablecloths and cushions to match.

It is the owner's joy that there are flowers to be seen from the white seat all the year. The earliest aconites and snowdrops give place to the bright regiment of daffodils seen in the pictures, and when these have passed the seat is moved to face the Darwin tulips, lupines and peonies which fill the front of the bed in May and June. Delphiniums succeed these in July, and the daffodil bed blooms afresh with foxgloves, among which the bulbs are planted. Gladioli, snapdragons and chrysanthemums fill up the year, and even in December the garden seat invites its owner to rest from her digging, with the yellow stars of winter jasmine wreathed about a tree stump.

Planting Roses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

IT HAS long been recognized that care should be taken in the arrangement of roses in the garden. They are not improved by the companionship of other plants. Wherever possible, one bed should be devoted to each variety. Then the best qualities of the flowers, such as color, form and fragrance, are brought out.

I realize that in some cases the garden is too small to permit of this arrangement, in which case the varieties should be grouped in the same bed.

There is no better setting for roses than turf. Some of the most charming effects that I have ever seen have been made by turf walks which run through the rose beds.

Pillar roses have the effect of relieving the rose garden of the charge of monotony. Sometimes it is possible to conduct a rose arch all the way round the beds. This is effective when the garden can be seen from the windows of the house. Where for any reason it is undesirable to make an enclosing arch, pillar roses can be planted at a distance of about 12 feet apart round the edge of the beds. In providing a means of support for the straggling growths, one should have regard to natural effect. An old tree trunk or a rustic pole covered by a pillar rose makes a never-to-be-forgotten sight.

The soil for roses should be slightly on the heavy side. Dean Hole, one of England's most celebrated rose growers, used to say that the soil of a rose garden should cling to the feet after a slight shower. He was right. A fair charge of plant food is necessary also. When digging over the ground to the depth of one foot immediately before planting, an opportunity should be taken to incorporate one hundredweight of farmyard manure with every 15 square yards.

Dwarf roses should be planted at a distance of three feet apart, and the roots must be made firm. It is important that the planting station should be made large enough to accommodate them without any overcrowding. It is not wise to attempt any pruning before March.

I give the following selection of hybrid tea varieties in the full knowledge that it will give great joy: Mrs. A. R. Barraclough (bright pink), Mrs. Henry Morse (cream), Marcia Stanhope (white), Madam Butterfly (salmon flesh), Golden Emblem (yellow), and Red Letter Day (crimson). Following is a selection of lovely Wichuraiana varieties: Dorothy Perkins (pink), Gardenia (yellow), Purity (white), The Beacon (red), Lady Godiva (flesh), and Mary Wallace (rose pink).

GEORGE H. COPLEY.

Wee Plants That Never Grow Up

Ask the uninitiated if they are growing Echeveria secunda glauca in their winter gardens and most of them may say, "Gracious, no! it sounds too bristly and unpronounceable, and not a bit interesting or lovable." But ask the same uninitiated ones, "Have you a bowl of hen and chickens or cat and kittens growing in your sunny windows this winter?" Then they will lose no time in going to the nearest florist and buying one or more of these little fascinating succulent plants with the delightfully familiar nicknames and planting them in a unique pottery bowl (the "uniquer" the better) in the sunny window and begin to watch for the tiny little rosettes to appear. Soon there will be a whole green family growing at the window.

The winter garden style of Echeveria secunda glauca is spreading down many a street. Everyone interested in a winter garden wants at least one group of hen and chickens growing in the living room, dining room or hall (or call them cat and kittens—it's all the same).

The Echeverias are chiefly natives of Mexico. They require a porous soil consisting of loam and coarse sand. They are readily propagated by the leaves, especially those produced along the flower stem, and by seeds. Like other succulents, they must be carefully watered and the soil must never approach a soddened condition.

These wee plants, which never grow up, with their rosettes of sage green leaves, make a definite appeal to all lovers of growing plants and flowers.

Arctotis grandis is a daisylike flower of unusual coloring. The petals are white above, and penciled with blue beneath. The center is mauve, encircled with a golden band. The foliage is gray and defies drought. Arctotis comes into flower quickly from seed, and enjoys a sunny situation. Use with blue or violet-colored flowers, which tend to emphasize its blue tones.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Our Daughter's First Room

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

THE planning and furnishing of a young girl's room is always a pleasurable experience, but if the child is nearly 13 and has never had a room she could call her very own, there is the added incentive of her joyous anticipation and interest in every detail. Such an experience was ours when we bought a large, old house in a suburb after many years of apartment "cliff dwelling."

The room we had chosen for Barbara was in the southeast corner of the house, and although spacious, at first glance it was far from attractive. Two east windows were darkened by heavy trees which let in a very pale light. At the south end an ugly wall, unbroken by windows, sloped from the ceiling halfway to the floor. Walls and ceiling were painted a muddy blue, and the varnished pine woodwork and floor were worn and discolored.

The Important Dormer Window

When several branches had been removed from the fine old oak tree outside the windows, and morning sunshine patterned lacy leaf shadows on the bare floor, the room looked more hopeful. A dormer window was inserted to break the unattractive south wall. After the first fascinating glimpse through it had disclosed the room's possibilities, we went shopping for paint and wall paper.

A long search through modernistic angles and trailing vine designs revealed a paper which seemed to suit well our daughter's individuality. Conventional pansy faces in rose, gold and delft blue, each with a tiny sprig of green, gave an impression as primly quaint and dainty as a simple Puritan maid. Jubilantly we carried it home and from this beginning the "Pansy Room" took shape. The carpenter built the dormer, but we did all the other work ourselves. Great was the pleasure we derived from converting this room into a place of beauty, charm and usefulness.

Black Floor Gives Character

The wall paper established our color scheme. When the dormer was finished the room was light and sunny as one could wish. The woodwork, after much smoothing, was given three coats of ivory paint, egg-shell finish. The ceiling was painted the same color. The wall paper was hung with so much care that no one guessed it was not done by experienced men—and such a happy time the family had doing it!

After much deliberation, and Barbara's promise of daily dusting, the floor was given two coats of black enamel paint, as a decided character emphasis. It was then waxed to obtain a dull, satiny finish. The floor of the large closet was similarly treated, the woodwork painted ivory and the walls pale rose color, giving a pleasingly dainty touch when the door is opened.

The room was now completely transformed. As our resources were somewhat limited at this time, it was necessary to use great care in the selection of furniture. Barbara preferred maple, so we chose a low four-post bed, a small chest of drawers and a quaint, straight-back chair in this delectable wood. As this left only a small sum with which to finish the room we decided to conserve it more closely. By watching the advertisements in our local paper, we procured "second hand" at ridiculously low prices, a small oak dressing table and bench, an armchair with faded covering, old but comfortable, and a sturdy oak table.

Dainty Flounced Dressing Table

The mirror and posts were removed from the dressing table, and a painted shelf that could be used to hold shoes, stocking boxes, etc., was nailed between the four legs about 12 inches from the floor. Dainty chintz, with a fine, all-over pattern in rose on an ivory ground, had been selected for the draperies. As the dressing table was to be placed between the two east windows, it seemed better to use another material for its draping, so we repeated the ivory dotted swiss used for the flounced bed covering.

A very full, deep-hemmed flounce over plain ivory sateen was shirred on a tape and fastened to the edge of the table with large dress snaps. One side of the snap was sewn to the tape, and the other fastened to the table edge with small tacks. The flounce just cleared the floor, and the snaps allowed for easy removal for laundering.

As the oak of the dressing table was not attractive with the maple pieces, a fitted cover of the chintz was made to slip over the top. A four-inch band of chintz which dropped over the edge was scalloped and bound with a threefold bias binding in gold, green and blue. This binding, also used on the draperies, gave a lively color note and added much character to the chintz. The bench was draped with a chintz flounce, and has a flat box cushion of the same material on the seat.

Draperies and Closet Accessories

A black enameled frame for the oval mirror seemed to give the right effect above the dressing table, and when painting it we blew into the surface a light overlay of gold powder. The study table was similarly treated.

Draperies for the three windows were made in simple Dutch style, with rods at sash and top, requiring two pairs of short curtains for each window. The upper curtains barely overlap the lower ones at the sash, and either pair can be pushed back or drawn together at will. The bottoms of all curtains were scalloped and bound with the three color binding, and the tops have two-inch headings at the rods.

Barbara eagerly used all chintz leftovers to make pretty accessories for the wardrobe closet—a little scalloped ruffle along the edge of the shelf; padded hangers for her best frocks; a laundry bag. She also padded and covered two little hat stands, which her father made for her from odd scraps of wood.

The Corner for Reading and Study

For the small armchair, a slip-cover of a very gay, inexpensive cretonne—large flowers and birds on a blue ground—gave the room the needed large pattern touch. A big rose blotter, fitted into decorated cardboard corners on a covered cardboard back, protects the top of the study table and holds an inkwell, pencil tray, and a simple reading lamp. Over the table hang shelves for favorite books, and on other walls are a few simple prints in narrow black frames.

The study table and quaint maple chair, with the armchair placed coaily near the lamp, make a most attractive grouping in the dormer window. This has become a popular reading corner for either parent—when the other is away—while Barbara is doing home work.

A beautiful Chinese box of black and gold occupies the place of honor on the dressing table, flanked by amber candles in blue holders. Toilet articles are kept in a box on the shelf beneath. On the chest of drawers is a chintz bordered scarf, with two framed photographs and a pretty tray.

Homemade Hooked Rugs

Although miscellaneous rugs were used for a while, we have since added hooked rugs of colonial pattern, which Barbara and I made of discarded woolens in our spare moments. They add a delightful note against the ebony floor. On one is a gay border of bonny pansy faces copied from the wall paper.

All of the planning and work required to furnish this attractive room was shared by our daughter, and the satisfaction and joy which the "Pansy Room" gives her is generous reward for the time and labor spent in its completion. Here is a place all her own, where she may be by herself or entertain her friends.

She takes care of the room herself and keeps it in spotless order. Even the dresser drawers and closet receive regular attention, a neatness not always practical before having her own room. The experience has additional value, since it aroused her esthetic interest in home decoration and has resulted in many practical suggestions for beautifying other rooms in our home.

Above, left—Gray and black are the colors selected for this bungalow living room. Contrasting squares feature the carpet, also the wall corners, where glistening silver and black appear in unusual effect

Below—Furniture for the dining section might be called a modernist adaptation of the Heppelwhite style. Thus it is in harmony with some novel decorative details and yet keeps hold of old traditions

Above, right—One steps up to this dressing room of silvery gray, with its touch of vivid flamingo in the material of the wash bowl. Narrow panels boldly figured in black and silver surround the doorway

"Of the Philadelphia type," is the way such a lowboy as this would be classed. The outlines and excellent carving of the cabriole legs, with ornamentation on the front, are the essential determining features. This is one of the many top-rated pieces of the Garvan collection, to be sold Jan. 8 to 10 at the American Art-Anderson Galleries, on exhibition from Jan. 1 to time of sale

Modernism With Moderation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Los Angeles

FURNISHING in the modern manner has a number of advantages. Aside from being merely up to date or in the mode of the times, it may have individuality and refreshing simplicity. While a modern interior may allow a very cheerful emphasis on color, it also may minimize woodwork. This would mean a saving in building cost, easier upkeep for the housewife, and a certain tasteful restraint from the artistic standpoint. This same restraint is applied to the use of small ornamental objects, surely a relief to the common overdecorated American room.

The home shown here was the work of a young interior decorator, Arthur Royce, who has specialized in individual effects. As a student of the Institute of Munich and the Ecole of Beaux Arts, Paris, for a total of seven years, he prepared a modernistic exhibit for the Paris Exposition. It may be remembered that this trend in home decoration received great impetus at that time.

This home consisted of six rooms, including three bedrooms, in a one-story bungalow. The decorator's work included the walls, the furniture, draperies and floor coverings, in a budget of $2200. There are few "built-ins" in the typical modern interior, so suitable cabinets, where necessary, had to be provided.

Room's Corners Curiously Treated

In the living room, where a spacious effect was especially desired, a color scheme of gray and black was employed. One of the most noticeable features here is the clever treatment of corners. Instead of the sharp angles frequently associated with modernist design, a black edging is used to outline the black and silver blocking that connects floor and ceiling.

A more detailed view of this decoration is seen in one illustration. The black paint and silver leaf were applied in blocks three inches square to form these interesting pilasters. The soft gray walls are plastered and seem of larger dimensions because pictures are conspicuously absent. The simple, yet original heading at the door frame is a noticeable decorative detail.

The woodwork is gray, a tone darker than the walls. Draperies, which are duplicated in the dining room, are Shiki damask with a strong amber pattern enlivening a gray background.

The living-room furniture carefully harmonizes with architectural lines. The little cabinet table, for example, is another attractive emphasis of the same block pattern seen in the pilasters and in the floor covering. In the worsted Wilton broadloom carpeting is a bit of soft green as well as a repeat of the amber and gray used in the draperies. The dining floor is covered to match.

An archway opens from the living-room to the dining room. But instead of a breakfast room, a dinette is substituted, in this home done in the modern manner. The furniture shown here is American walnut with a rosewood inlay. The attractive little side table, while not designed for a dining room, was, like the cabinet in the living room, chosen because of its appropriate lines. The table and chairs, in fact, are not especially new art. This side table, with its modestly modernist lines, serves to connect the other furniture to the walls, draperies and floor.

Also on the Same Floor

In the dressing room of this bungalow gray is again the background. Canvas painted to a silver sheen is used over the plaster walls. The panels framing this raised alcove, at right and left have the design executed again in black and silver, but they are subdued by frosting, as this dressing room adjoins a bedroom finished in ivory.

The most vivid note is the wash bowl in the center. It is composition granite with a touch of flamingo! The cupboards below, the faucet fittings and the windows above all have sharp-angled surfaces adapted to this individual home. These were ordinary casement windows as first installed here, then the design was applied to the glass to make draperies unnecessary for decoration. The corner of this dressing room is again softened by a mirrored closet cupboard, a device that is both useful and tends to enlarge the alcove that seems to support the lighting fixture.

All through this home a decorative tenet of the modernist is observable. This is the innuendo pattern, of designs that do not finish. It aims to suggest an effect of speed that reflects contemporary life. These repeat patterns apply to pilasters, draperies and floor coverings.

While many hesitate to think along new or different lines, other homes are gradually expressing, the same originality that is displayed in modern architecture, music, painting, sculpture—and even mechanics!

Old Clothes of Royalty Fetch Princely Prices

By "A COLLECTOR"
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

A WISTFUL little brown purse, with faded cloth panels, was the center of attraction for certain collectors at a recent auction of antiques held at a famous West End salesroom.

The purse was shield-shaped and 3½ inches long, the panels being embroidered, in silks and silver thread, with two angels holding a crown over the cipher "A. R." The secret of the little object's attraction lay in the royal cipher, the two initials being interpreted as "Anna Regina." It was as "Queen Anne's purse" that the article was won by a titled woman collector for £18, approximately $90.

Things said to have been used, worn, or carried by royalty appear to exercise an extraordinary fascination over some collectors. Both auction rooms and dealers cater to the demand for garments and other articles with actual or supposed royal associations.

A pair of stockings, of not particularly fine workmanship, but bearing the royal cipher of Queen Victoria, was sold not long ago in the London auction room. "Genuine pieces of material" from her coronation ball dress were recently offered for sale privately.

Napoleon's Wardrobe Widely Scattered

Again, one of the famous Napoleonic tricorn hats, alleged to have been sold by Bonaparte's valet to an old clothes dealer, almost on the eve of the Battle of Waterloo, realized no less than £300, about $1500, at a Paris auction. A snuff box in the guard room of St. James's Palace, by the way, is made from the hoof of Napoleon's stallion, Marengo.

In the absence of indisputable documentary and other evdience, it is often difficult, in these cases, to distinguish the genuine historic relic from the host of false ones. Cocked hats worn by "The Little Corporal" are said to repose in the glass cabinets of proud owners all over Europe and even in the United States.

"Napoleon's coach," complete with the royal monogram on its panels, has recently been offered for sale in London.

An antique and curio dealer in an English Midland town was offering not long ago what he described as a nightcap formerly the property of King Charles II, bound with delicate lace and bearing the Royal Cipher. The same dealer, I might mention, invited a purchaser for "a genuine Tudor lady's shoe, made of chicken skin." It was made with a square toe and long sole designed, it was stated, to prevent its catching on the steep, narrow, winding staircase of the period, also to produce a rhythmic tap when the owner danced.

One thousand dollars was realised at a well-known Piccadilly auction room a few months ago by 12 little square thin-as-thin wooden fruit platters, in a box, bearing the royal arms of Queen Elizabeth, the plates inscribed in ancient English colored letters with the Ten Commandments and Biblical mottoes.

A Charles I Nightgown, and Others

Royal nightgowns, formerly belonging to the Earl of Abingdon, were sold at a West End auction room not long ago. One sixteenth-century royal garment was described as "Princess Elizabeth's nightgown, in linen, the collar, front and sleeves closely worked with needle-lace and open-work of the highest quality." Another item was "a Charles I state nightgown," also of linen, elaborately worked at the front, back and down the arms with sprigs and bands of scroll work in gold and silver thread, the neck and wrists fastened with crimson and silver cords.

Queen Anne's purse
The monogram A. R., with the crown above it, mark this as the purse of Queen Anne. Lately sold in London, this treasure is embroidered in silk and is 3½ inches long

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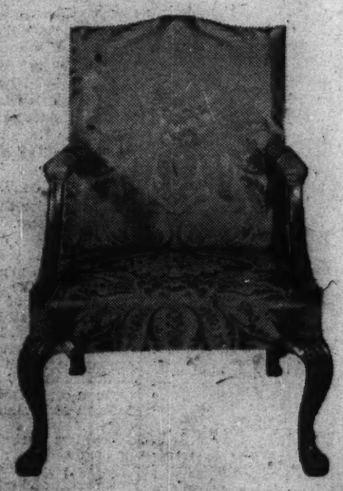

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EDUCATIONAL

The Home's Part

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"IF I only knew what to do, I'd be glad to help my children with school work," one frequently hears parents say. It is a problem. Only this morning I heard our older daughter coaching the younger, "Swing up and over, up and over." It sounded like gymnastics to me but investigation disclosed that it was penmanship. The first grader was learning to write. I realized quite definitely that any help I could give would be without profit for all concerned. Beyond a doubt our 10-year-old was more capable than I along that line. She knew far more about the mechanics of teaching writing than I did. And this, of course, is just an example of one type of difficulty that we parents face when we try to discover how we may help to make school work more effective.

The responsibility for the child being prompt lies almost wholly upon the mother. The school simply cannot teach it without her cooperation. Much of the quality of the day's work depends on the unhurried peaceful departure for school after an ample leisurely meal. The child, himself, is powerless against a careless attitude concerning its importance. The principal of our school carefully checked up on tardiness for a period and found that in nine cases out of ten the mother acknowledged that the fault was humorous, but one must have to our parent-teachers' association was humorous but one must have been extremely unthinking, indeed, not to have been overwhelmed with sympathy for the children.

The kindergarten is a place to help, through your interest, the establishment of response to school requests when possible. The occasional question, "Are you supposed to take anything to school today?" will often bring a reply similar to one I received last week, "Oh, yes! We're making a farm and 'teacher' wants us to bring some animals." Perhaps they are going to make a garden and "teacher" said "we could bring our own seeds." The memory span of the five-year-old seems very short at times and the friendly little jog early in school training may mean the early development of responsibility concerning outside assignments on which the student works under his "own steam." That means character growth.

Timely Visits

I have found, through experience, that a visit to school about the third week after school begins is a great help. Unless a child is exceptionally quick at the kind of education which is gathered from books, he still isn't quite adjusted to the new work of a grade and the new teacher. This little contact gives the teacher an opportunity to judge the child with more sympathy and understanding and initiates the parent to some degree into the work the child is going to be encountering. If, for instance, the mother's eye takes in the fact that the grade is beginning long division, or the construction of a paragraph, just a little individual impetus in the way of home drill at that particular time may carry her youngster "on high" over an educational hill that looks pretty steep from the bottom. Of course, one can keep in fairly close touch with the situation by inquiry; but a school visit shows the particular method which the teacher is using and results in a corresponding harmony between school instruction and home help. There are some things one can't assist in at all, but one can always "drill" if it is needed.

It is a rather nice coincidence that in my experience a visit to school has never failed to raise marks. There are two reasons, both of which are perfectly apparent. The child is stimulated by the interest the mother shows; the mother, in turn, knows the child's especial need. I honestly do not place much value on academic marks. I do place value on the marks that indicate character. A child who gets a high rating in effort and cooperation, though he fail utterly in a subject, is on the right road and should be helped through the maze of geographical terms and the uncharted hazards of English spelling with all patience and no censure. Too many fine youngsters have borne an unnecessary sense of failure due to a lack of comprehension of some phase of school work which would have in no wise prevented them from becoming active, useful and intelligent citizens.

Genuine interest must be given at home to all reports of school activities. If there are no reports, one may ask casually—oh, very casually, "Did you finish your industrial arts notebook?" or, "What are you doing in fractions now?" Meal times can be made into periods for family conference and are much more effective when used for interesting interchange than for unpleasant criticism.

Poetry and Things

Lately we have been learning poetry with the children when it is given as an outside assignment. This takes time, effort and concentration, but when after a short time spent with the ten-year-old on "Hiawatha" the six-year-old quoted, on a drive through a rather dense woods,

—"Dark behind it rose the forest,
Rose the black and gloomy pine trees,
Rose the fire with cones upon them;"—

it seemed rather worth while. And doesn't it make one want to be extremely careful of the quality of the material one puts out for these little folks to absorb

A great deal has been said and written about the need for a quiet, comfortable place to study. This is more true, naturally, as the young people go on into the high school. There is, too, the need for clean, wholesome literature in the form of newspapers, magazines and books, and it is wise to provide something in the way of reference books and dictionaries when it is possible.

There is also the general attitude of the family toward school to be considered. How well do we appreciate the fact that the design of the school is to make the future life of the child happier, more complete, more useful; that each individual teacher is living up to her highest conception of how best to make her contribution to that design? Such things cannot help but be reflected in the attitude of the child. This is equally true of a critical, resistant attitude toward the business of going to school.

We parents are realising more and more the extreme responsibilities that are ours beyond furnishing food, clothing and shelter, and we know, that anything worth doing will take time and thought. Surely our very best, our very highest, is not too much to require of ourselves in our devotion to our ideals for our children, whether it be in the mental realm or the spiritual.

K. V. P.

On the Way to the Lycée, Paris. More French School Boys and Girls Than Ever Are Attending These Schools.

Record Year for Paris Schools

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

FRENCH secondary schools are having a record year of enrollment. This is due partly to the fact that tuition is now free in the sixth, or lowest, grade of the lycées, and partly to the increased birth rate in the years immediately following the war.

Paris is feeling the effect of this increase more than any other part of France. The situation here has been complicated by shifts of residential population from one district to another. The suburban residential areas, which have grown up almost entirely since the war, are poorly supplied with and in some cases entirely lacking in, school facilities. Schools in the more central portions of Paris for the most part are overcrowded, although a few lycées find that, due to the incursion of business and commerce into former residential areas, they have a few less students than might have been expected.

There are only seven lycées for girls and 14 for boys in Paris. This number is proving totally inadequate and plans are under way for the construction of additional buildings, especially in outlying or suburban areas.

The increase in the number of girls is even more striking than is the case with boys. Women have been turning toward higher education in France in recent years, and the result of this movement is being felt not only in the universities, but also in the secondary, and even in the primary schools.

Still Political Issues

It was only in March, 1930, that Parliament passed a law providing for free instruction in the sixth, or lowest, class of the lycées. Free education, and for that matter secular education as well, are still political issues in France. It was only after a series of strenuous debates in the Chamber of Deputies that this latest expansion of free tuition in the state schools was decided upon. The movement will not end there, for it was provided in the bill that free instruction should be extended progressively to the higher grades of the lycées and colleges. It formerly cost a French family about 702 francs (approximately $28) a year to send a child to the lycée. While the removal of this expense alone would probably not be a decisive factor in determining whether the schooling of many children should continue or not, still the gratuity of the instruction will certainly prove an important factor in some cases, especially in large families.

The question was much debated, and is still extensively discussed whether the throwing open of the lycées to free pupils would not result in a lowering of the scholastic standard. It will be some time before this question can be definitely answered as a result of experience. The temporary effect of the change would appear, however, to be in the opposite direction. Since accommodation in the lycées is strictly limited, and no one is excluded from the lowest class because of inability to pay, there has been keen competition between candidates to gain admission. Certain supplementary tests and examinations have been instituted in order to eliminate such candidates as cannot show themselves worthy, and to keep the total enrollment down to the capacity of accommodation available. Wherever possible, extra classes have been formed within the existing lycées.

Committee of Reform

There has been much talk in recent years of the students being overworked in the French schools. Repeated charges that this was the case resulted in the formation of a special committee to reform the curricula. The committee made a report last spring advocating the reduction of hours devoted to certain subjects, but it will not be completed in detail nor carried into effect until next year.

In the universities, French students have increased twofold since 1902, but there has been even a more striking influx of foreign students. Those who come from abroad to the French universities are said to number seven times as many as at the opening of the century. In 1902 there were 1862 foreign students in France; this year there are 13,362. Enrollment in the 15 universities which are under the control of the Ministry of Public Instruction has climbed steadily upward. Students of law, medicine, letters and sciences numbered 28,508 in 1902, 35,625 in 1912, 40,036 in 1920, 46,493 in 1926, and last year, 49,470.

Every room in the new American House in the Paris University City is reported occupied in this, its first year of operation.

Patient and Methodical

It has come to my notice many times while instructing vocational classes in farm shop that the average farm boy is patient and methodical in his work. At first I wondered at his using the same methodical steps that a cabinetmaker or carpenter follows—namely the cutting, numbering, mortising, fitting and getting all parts ready before attempting to finally assemble the table, running gear or whatever it may be he is making. But all his life the farm boy has method and patience ingrained in his very makeup. From the time the farm boy is able to follow the plow, every job is likely to be done in its regular order. This is good training the farm boy received almost without knowing it.

F. M.

Halt on Way to School in Paris to Examine New Paint Boxes and Pencils.

Teaching Foreign Language by Ear

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

A METHOD of foreign-language teaching through ear training has been introduced in New York by Countess Larisch of Hamburg, grand niece of the last Empress Elizabeth of Austria. It embodies features familiar to those who have studied systems like the Berlitz and also those which rely wholly on phonetics, and at the same time incorporates ideas which belong distinctly to Countess Larisch. While used up to this time chiefly among smaller children in New York, Countess Larisch said it was equally applicable to older children and even adults. She makes her teaching as individual as possible, limiting each class to two or three children, since she believes that the student derives more good from such instruction than he would receive in larger classes.

"In my classes of children from between 5 and 12 years," she said, "I try to fill their minds with beautiful thoughts in the memory period, so that at the age of 12 years the student will have something upon which to reason and build. I do not believe that one learns a language from the study of grammar, but that each one should be taught as a child learns to speak—through conversation and, first of all, through ear training in language continuity."

Countess Larisch keeps her young pupils interested at their German lessons by playing with them, teaching them songs and taking them for walks. Her classes for the little tots last two and three hours in the afternoon, in which time they hear hardly any language save German. She has trained young German teachers, whom she sends out to the homes of the young children when parents wish to be free in the evening, to take care of them and speak German to them as they play, thus familiarizing them with the language.

In speaking of her plans for older children, Countess Larisch said she was planning to have a class for children from 12 to 16 years, in which her system of teaching German through the natural conversational method would be much the same as with the younger children.

"I hope to bring American children to Germany next year on a vacation trip," she said. "I have excellent connections over there where they can be adequately accommodated and will mingle with German children of the finest families, speaking and getting better acquainted with the German tongue.

"This," she continued, "will inspire the children with a better understanding of Germany and a deeper love of a tongue that has given to the world so many masters of music, poetry and science."

Countess Larisch's system has as its foundation stone the teaching through conversational methods of the hoch Deutsch of the universities and drawing-rooms of continental Europe before the World War. She holds that, quite aside from its educational value, amity and accord between nations find a sure foundation only in mutual appreciation and understanding, and that this is impossible without a knowledge of the language that these people speak.

That Youth May Read Good Books

THE following is a part of the report of the committee on reading presented at the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection:

"It is with a full realization of the importance of voluntary, unrequired, recreational reading in the life of the child and of the possibility of encouraging good citizenship through reading, that the committee makes its recommendations concerning ways in which and means by which juvenile and adolescent reading can be encouraged and the quality of that reading improved. These recommendations do not, of course, set either an immediate or a future limit for this work; rather they seek to point the way which, according to the best information and the best thinking of the present day, progress and improvement in children's reading should take.

The recommendations are:

1. Public library service should be made available to the 40,000,000 people (about 15,000,000 of whom are children) now without it, through the establishment of municipal and especially of county (or other large unit) libraries.

2. The establishment of such libraries and the improvement of libraries now in existence, and particularly the improvement of specialized service for children and for adolescents, should be made possible by generous local appropriations, by state aid, and by federal aid, and should be encouraged by the strengthening of state library extension agencies.

3. Librariana working with children and adolescents in public and school libraries should have a minimum of a year's specialized education for their work at a library school which meets the standards set by recognized accrediting agencies.

4. Every school should have a library supported by adequate appropriations, and every school library should be in charge of or under the supervision of a person professionally qualified to select books and to direct reading as an important part of the work of the school and of the life of the child.

5. The development in every child of a permanent and desirable habit of reading should be the prime objective of the teaching of reading and English literature in the schools.

6. Parents should be made aware that theirs is the chief responsibility for stimulating an interest in good reading and for making books available in the home. They should also be made to realize their duty of reading to and with their children. Associations of parents should place increased emphasis on that part of their program which affects children's reading interests and should give their endorsement to all projects for the establishment and improvement of agencies which provide good reading matter for children.

7. Publishers should continue the splendid publishing programs of the past 10 years which have brought to children some of the best work of the finest present-day writers and artists; they should be encouraged to extend their publishing programs to include suitable books of various sorts needed, as indicated by scientific investigations and recommended by competent observers. It is also urged that further efforts be made to make available at low prices the best in children's literature.

8. A spirited, well written, purposeful, illustrated magazine for young children should be provided.

9. Writers and artists should be encouraged to give their fullest creative ability to children's books and magazines.

10. Book stores should be encouraged; they should also be urged to employ as salesmen people trained in the selection and use of children's books, and to promote purchases by mail from rural areas.

11. Institutions, organizations, churches and special-interest groups of all sorts are urged to develop a library service designed to meet the reading and study needs of their groups, especially in communities without public libraries.

12. All methods that stimulate children's reading and create appropriate habits of reading should be studied and used intelligently and persistently by librarians, teachers, parents, and all adults interested in child education and welfare.

13. Scientific studies should be made by persons equipped by training and experience, of the reading preferences of children, of the influence of reading on character, of the place of books, reading, and libraries in the teaching process, and of the individual and social factors which affect the wise use of books by children.

In conclusion, the committee repeats that the problem of promoting good reading among American children is, above everything else, a problem of making good reading matter accessible.

Carl H. Milam, Chairman.

WANTED—Teacher of high school French to fill position second semester. Qualifications: Teaching experience, preferably direct method; state certificate; church membership. Address THE PRINCIPIA 3457 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri

'Let's Not Say... But Let's Say...'

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the hopeful signs along the upward path of human progress is an increased—and ever increasing—alertness to improvement in speech. This does not mean keeping one eye on the dictionary and the other on the grammar as we talk; nor does it mean barring our doors against all the terse and vigorous phrases that have made their way into modern colloquial English; for some of them are in no wise discreditable, and to rule them all out would tend to retard the normal growth and expansion of our language. It does mean, however, a willingness—even an eagerness—to discard many of the ill-sounding, crude expressions which have nothing at all to recommend them and owe their hold on us simply to our own wrong habit and the regrettable frequency of their use by others.

Isn't "I was unable to do it" or "I wasn't able to do it" as simple and natural as "I didn't get to do it," and isn't it more pleasing to the ear? Yet how often the latter expression is heard, as also "I didn't get to see her," "I hope I'll get to go to the lecture," and so on. Sometimes simply, "I hope I can go to the lecture" will express the thought.

♦ ♦ ♦

"It is very damp today" and "Her voice is extremely high" are surely preferable to "It is real damp today" and "Her voice is real high," and the "real" as used here is ungrammatical, for it is itself an adjective and so should not qualify the adjectives "damp" and "high," but adverbs should be used, such as "very," "extremely."

♦ ♦ ♦

"She looked everywhere for it,"—not "every place" and not "everywheres." So also, "somewhere," "anywhere," instead of "every place" or "somewheres," "any place" or "anywheres."

♦ ♦ ♦

"Won't you come over to our house this evening? The family will all be at home." "May we come some other evening soon? We've promised to go to the Wilsons tonight," is more pleasing than, "Won't you come over to our place this evening? The folks will all be home." And, "Can we come some other evening 'soon? We've promised to go to Wilsons tonight."

♦ ♦ ♦

"Have you an automobile?" means "Do you possess one?" "Have you got an automobile?" means "Have you acquired possession of one?" How greatly overworked is this small word "got," and what improvement in speech would result if we gave it more rest! A young German student remarked that on landing in the United States he heard "got" and "all right" so often that he decided they were outstanding favorites with Americans. But because of much admonition against the overuse of "got" we must not avoid using it in its proper place. As a form of the good, strong Anglo-Saxon verb "get" it is an important, indispensable word. In the following sentences it is used correctly:

He got a good night's rest.
They got a fair profit in the sale of the house.
I've finally got the victory over that habit.
The publishers have just got out a new edition of the book.

In such statements as the last two of the group above, "gotten" is sometimes heard—chiefly in the United States, according to Webster—but the form is not approved and is gradually becoming obsolete.

♦ ♦ ♦

"There were several visitors here today," or "a number of" may be substituted for the "quite a few" often heard. In the sentence, "It is quite satisfactory," just what is the meaning of "quite"? The statement is ambiguous, is it not? Do we mean "It is altogether satisfactory" or merely "rather satisfactory"? "Altogether" or "completely" is the exact meaning of "quite," and it is not well to use it in its looser, colloquial sense of "rather" when, as in the sentence given above, there might be doubt as to the meaning.

It is quite (rather) warm.
He is quite (altogether) innocent.

♦ ♦ ♦

In the "rarely ever," "seldom ever" sometimes heard, the "ever" is quite unnecessary, as a moment's thought will show; its use in these combinations arises, perhaps, from confusion with the expression, "hardly ever," which is correct, as are also "rarely if ever" and "seldom if ever."

♦ ♦ ♦

Happily "hadn't ought" for "ought not" and "had ought" for "ought" are heard less often than formerly. "You ought to have seen it" and "She ought not to believe that story"—never "had ought" or "hadn't ought."

♦ ♦ ♦

"He hasn't finished his dinner" is a nicer form of expression than "He isn't through his dinner." "I have finished with the typewriter" is better than "I am through with the typewriter."

♦ ♦ ♦

The use of "stop" for "stay" in such as "At what hotel is he stopping?" has now become so general in spite of all the authoritative pronouncement against it some may aver that usage has accredited it. Even so, many of us will prefer "He is staying at the Biltmore" to "He is stopping at the Biltmore." Webster's Dictionary has this to say on the subject: "The employment of stop for stay in the sense of remaining for a time (as, I am stopping at the Grand Hotel) is contrary to good usage."

♦ ♦ ♦

Another form of speech that is heard with increasing frequency and that often finds its way into print, though it is censured by the authorities, is the phrase introduced by "due to" unaccompanied by a noun which "due" as an adjective should qualify. This point can be best clarified by illustration: "An omission, due to a misunderstanding, was easily supplied," is correct, for "due" qualifies the noun "omission"; whereas "The clause was omitted due to a misunderstanding" is not according to good usage, for there is no noun here which our adjective "due" may qualify. A little study of the following sentences will make the distinction clear:

A delay due to a punctured tire was their excuse for tardiness.
Their arrival was delayed owing to (not due to) a punctured tire.
Her success was due to persistent application ("Due" qualifies the noun "success.")
Her success was assured because of her persistent application.
A disagreement due to preconceived opinion hindered progress.
They disagreed because of preconceived opinion.

♦ ♦ ♦

Finally, let's not say "She approved of him doing it." "His doing it" is not only grammatical but logical, for it is the "doing"—not "him"—that she approves of.

I remember Mary's (not Mary) telling us.
Is there any prospect of his (not him) being elected?
He entered without our (not us) having heard him.
I cannot understand John's failing to appear.

Leave Industries in Order to Teach

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Buffalo, N. Y.

TWENTY-SEVEN men and one woman, experienced industrial workers, are studying this year in the one-year vocational group at Buffalo State Teachers' College to qualify themselves as teachers in vocational schools. Twenty-five are holders of a scholarship paying $1000, awarded by the State of New York on a basis of superior fitness. All are skilled workmen of at least five years' industrial experience of journeymen grade.

An outstanding characteristic of this year's group, which may have its basis in the unemployment situation, is the high academic background of many of its members. At least one year of high school training, coupled with the five years' experience in actual trade, is the requirement for entrance in the group. This year, more than in any previous year, the academic requirement is exceeded by years of high school and college training among members of the group.

But one member has had only the minimum amount of academic preparation—one year of high school. Of the 27 others, one has completed three years of college, two have attended college for two years, 10 have had one year of college training, nine are high school graduates, two have had two years in a technical college, two have completed three years of high school, and one has had two years of high school work. Most of the students have taken also evening, trade, vocational and apprenticeship courses.

Many Left Good Positions

Many of these eager and ambitious students have left good positions to fit themselves as teachers, feeling that the profession of teaching offers them lives of greater service. The total number of years of industrial experience among the 28 members is 311, one of the group having worked at his trade for 20 years.

Fifteen are married and six have children. Since their work as students does not allow for outside employment, they have had to save enough over the $1000 given them by the State to support their families during their year of study.

The trades represented are sheet metal, electrician, auto mechanic, carpenter, tool and die maker, machinist, bricklayer, plumber, draftsman, compositor, printer, commercial artist, garment machine operator, and textile. Two of the students come from outside the State. The others represent all parts of New York State.

Earnestness Shown

In giving their reasons for giving up paying trades to study for teaching, many of the members of the group struck an idealistic note. A number had noticed the ineptness of their fellow workers and felt that they would like to improve the standards of workmanship. Some had had a taste of teaching in training apprentices and had come to like it. Many had felt dissatisfied with their educational equipment and had always longed for more education. Some look forward to cleaner work in more pleasant surroundings. Higher pay, as a motive, seemed to enter in not at all.

How do these workers, some of them many years older than their contemporaries in the general student body, fit into school life? Very well, indeed. They are entering into the multifarious student activities which absorb the excess energies of the American student, playing on basket ball and baseball teams, working on school publications, serving on committees, and participating in club life.

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THE HOME FORUM

Three Books, Upside Down

NOW that I have finally settled down, for the twentieth time this morning, to put on to paper the rush of thoughts which is mine at present, I have almost resolved not to buy, for some time to come, any more books. I will give myself the more to what I have already. I will rediscover the treasures that I have been getting acquainted with since I read of the incident narrated some time ago by "W. H." of the three books, upside down.

As I crystallize my resolve to firmness I find, however, a secret sense of gladness that I have not left myself without the possibility of excuse for the buying of books whose presence upon my shelves will be necessary. For well do I know that books are even now being written which I must have, and I have no desire to buy them over the wreck of broken resolve. Yet, with the season of new resolves at hand, I am almost ready for some sort of decision first to inventory the forgotten literary wealth which is already mine.

For instance, these last two mornings have been filled with a strange excitement. I have been bringing out this wealth. Others may rhapsodize about "where the strange trails go down" or talk about "east of the sun and west of the moon." Perhaps when the warmer days return my desire will be once again to the far-away places; but, just now, I am content to go no farther than my library shelves, unless it be to detour by the capacious bottom drawer of my writing desk, where are gathered the literary garnerings of years.

Some of those envelopes have been subjected to an unusual disturbance this morning. Thirty books or more have been turned inside out, so to speak. I surmise that the end is not yet. And the reason? All because a maid in a New England hallway some time ago inadvertently placed upon a shelf three dusted books, upside down. Interesting is the way one thing leads to another. Three books, upside down, in a hallway in New England; and, as a result, a desk in Kansas strewn with books and filing envelopes.

I have no maid to dust or displace my books, though I have often had cause to know that there are other disturbers of my books. But these had nothing to do with the excitement of these present days. Do you remember the return of Old Scrooge to the scenes of his younger days? Such a return has been mine, in a sense, these last two mornings, though I hope that the resemblance there ceases. After the remarks of "W. H." I found myself hunting Gardiner. Surely, it seems to me, he was the writer whose articles I read some twenty years or more ago in the columns of the Daily News each Saturday. I was young then and seeking acquaintance with greatness. Not often came the opportunity to meet or see these great ones. Once I came near to Augustine Birrell as he handed me a few certificates at a "prize distribution" ceremony. I know not what it meant to him. But I know what it meant to me. But if greatness could not be met "in person," one could secure an introduction through another's pen. Gardiner was a friend of mine in those days, though he knew it not then nor knows it now. He was just another of that great company whose anonymous goodness opens the way to larger areas of appreciation.

So, after reading "W. H." in his appreciation of Gardiner, I was ready to take time off to see if maybe I had tangible evidence of those far-off years with regard to his writings. I remembered that I had somewhere an article concerning Gladstone. Now that I have come to know something of what many in America think of Washington and Lincoln, I am inclined to think that for many an English lad thirty years ago Gladstone was Washington and Lincoln rolled into one. The paper recording the celebration of Gladstone's centenary I filed away. Perhaps the appreciative article was by Gardiner. I have the paper open before me as I write. But Gardiner is not the name. It is that of "The Hon. G. W. E. Russell." He was the writer, I recall, of "Collections and Recollections." In finding Russell I also came upon Lucy. His article dates back, I see, only to 1917, wherein in estimating the "Recollections" of Lord Morley, he discourses concerning Gladstone. As I recall it, Lucy used to write in "The Strand" concerning "the goings-on" in Parliament. He, like Gardiner, had the gift of portraiture. From him I learned more of the ways of politicians than my teachers ever taught me. Yet I had forgotten that I had a yellowing sheet to remind me of the fact.

I remembered that I had also an article about Cromwell interleaved somewhere in one of my books. I found it not yesterday in my search, but today I had better success. But not the success I had been hoping for. Its author was Ford Madox Hueffer. Yet, as I glance again through the article on the yellowed page, now twenty-two years old, I see at what point I began to know the meaning of great literature.

It began to look as if in all my selecting, I must have overlooked Gardiner. But there had come a day when I achieved wisdom, as my littered desk indicates. Among the mass of material which I have brought, in my twenty trips and more to my bookshelves, I see two articles bearing the name of Gardiner. One bears the date of 1925, and deals with Lord Balfour; the other is as recent as 1929, and deals with Ramsay MacDonald. In both of these portrayals I find the virility and vividness which "W. H." ascribes to the earlier writings.

The turning of those three books upside down has carried me through a strange experience. As I have rummaged through these old files, happening upon material whose existence I had totally forgotten, I have found myself wondering as to the feasibility of a new method of filing. This quest has not only shown me the trail of a developing appreciation of knowledge; it has also made me acquainted with a process of deepening tints. I have wondered if it would not be possible, by noting the tonal depth of the tint on the aging paper, to "place" many an article whose date was missing for one reason or another.

I have been led to further conclusions in another direction. I have enough material laid before me to know that if in my youth I had Gardiner, and Lucy, and Birrell, and Russell, in maturity we are not left without witness. I have sampled Bradford, and Gibbs, and Cosmo Hamilton, and more than sampled Guedalla. And we must not overlook "The Gentleman with a Duster."

Age has not yet tinted their pages to yellowness. I find in them that which is worth remembering. Guedalla I count typical of this day as Gardiner was of the first decade of this century. Gardiner wrote as one in the direct line of descent of that philosophy of history of which Carlyle was the vociferous spokesman: "I take it," says Carlyle, "Universal History . . . is at bottom the History of the Great Men who have worked here." Literary portraiture flowered into massive biography. But now we are moving on to a different philosophy of history, which calls for a different emphasis in literary portraiture. Guedalla is its outstanding spokesman. The great man is portrayed in history rather than apart from it, as the older custom was. Carlyle and all his followers would have us think that the great man was the maker of history; all others were but accessories to the fact. But Guedalla strikes another note: "The wise historian will search history for its unknown soldiers. For though there is never, perhaps, a Great Man, there is sometimes a great age." But why should we not have both?

But now it is time for me to rise and place again in their respective resting places the many articles which, for a brief time, have seen the light once again, because a maid, one day, inadvertently turned three books upside down. F. S.

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You are beautiful and fair,
Like an opening rose,
Always young as I look at you;
Your living eyes follow me.
Do I look long enough
You smile.
The line of your cheek and line of lips
Delight me
I think of curve of flower and of leaf.
I never tire of gazing
At your quaint, blue-bandeaued headdress with flowing, fringed ends.
The perfume of your radiant soul—
So gracious, sweet, and fair—
Pervades my room.
Long ago
Vermeer the Magical, with palette in hand
Was with you,
And,
Because he discerned your beautiful soul,
Your unforgettable portrait
Blesses the world.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

Green Shadows

December is a month of green shadows, in northern California. The bronze hills of midsummer darken, during the autumn months, to a dull purple-brown. Then come the milk-white fogs and misty, silver rains of early winter. How the darkened hills love moisture, and how thirstily they absorb it! When the veils of cloud are drawn aside on cool December days, a new color is visible everywhere. A faint shadowing of green, suggestive of early spring, appears on rolling ridges. Dull stalks and blades of last year's grass have been beaten down by the rain, the vigorous rain whose silver spears have vanquished the old to make way for the new. The hue of green is almost imperceptible at first; one does not know whether it is real or fancied. But it deepens and spreads as surely and as persistently as a tinted dawn which grows into radiant morning. Then Californians realize that the beloved green season has arrived, and that winter has laid the carpet on which spring will embroider gay floral patterns.

The cool greenness of this month is delightful even without the wild flowers, promised but not yet due. A few light frosts whiten the fallen redwood needles, but the green festoons of sequoia branches remain unchanged. What unfathomed depths of green shadows lie in the arms of these high-reaching trees! The pale December sunlight, filtered through the delicate tracery of shimmering, wind-swayed foliage, is transformed into a cool, green light before it reaches the forest floor at the base of the rust-colored trunks. How fragrantly cool are the redwood temples in this green, shadowy month! The rejuvenated hills, with their gentle outlines and open vistas, are not more satisfying and restful than these dim groves.

Even the marsh flats along the little harbors reaching from San Francisco Bay are shadowed with green. Gulls pull up strands of green seaweed at low tide. Curving, green hills are reflected in glassy water where gentle waves make long silver lines. Swamp grass turning red and willow stems flushed faint crimson with new sap emphasize, by contrast, the greenness of surrounding fields and distant hills. Homes near the water front have in their gardens a few persimmon trees whose orange balls are the only lingering touch of autumn in the scene. The velvety foliage of cypresses, serving as windbreaks for the homes, glows richly green. A few hardwood trees along winding roads and trails put forth early catkins, like small, green flags.

A distant mountain peak, robed in the olive-green of chaparral, looks down mutely on mud-flat, rustic home and sequoia grove. A flock of crows flies high in the air, looking like untranslatable black writing moving across the sky. They seem to be hieroglyphs of returning spring. Their cawing fills the green shadows. When they have passed, green silence prevails, and its peace broods over shimmering groves, snug gardens and the silver water with its wavering reflections of quiet, green hills.

By a Frozen Spring

Lone Winter trails his cloak across the hill,
Looks back and leaves the mute mask of his face
Caught in the hollow, sullen, gray and still,
And veils the desolation of the place
With a sharp breath of bitter, brief regret;
But we who saw an earlier mystery
Of thorny vine and ferny brink, and fret
Of soft-spun grass, and glimpse of crystal sky,
Know that a song lies pent beneath this hush,
A song of unforgotten things and sweet,—
The year's white birth, the first notes of the thrush,
Red dawns and April's yellow sunsets fleet;
So, beneath mask of age, lies hid time's truth,
The throbbing, hoping, singing heart of Youth.

—VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD, in "A Reed by the River."

Phiz

"It was Sam Weller that did it," said somebody, when "Mr. Pickwick" earned his first applause; "Sam Weller—and the illustrations." O fortunate illustrator, who had such a Dickens to work for! and happy Dickens, too, with such a "Phiz." For no one called him Hablot Browne, they were too fond of him for that, and he and Dickens fitted together like a box and lid. Who would know Mr. Pickwick half so well without his portrait? Could any other man have drawn him half so well?

No one was more particular than "Mr. Dickens," no one more painstaking and thorough than his artist. "Phiz" never left anything to chance, nothing was ever slurred or blurred or left unfinished. The composition of his pictures, though they seemed so natural and careless, was most carefully thought out, and the backgrounds as well done as the figures, and if it was sometimes an exacting task to work for Dickens it was a joyful one, too.

Because his books came out in monthly parts there was always an opening for surprises—and Dickens loved surprises like a very child. His illustrator had to be ready at a moment's notice when faced suddenly with a new character or a startling situation, and he always was ready with the right thing at the instant. Those were days!

Beskyttelse

Oversættelsen af Artiklen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DER fortælles i Anden Mosebog, at da Israels Børn blev forfulgt af Ægypterne, flyttede Guds Engel—som havde været deres Fører—sig bag ved dem. Den Sky, som havde gaaet foran dem om Dagen for at vise dem Vejen, stod da i nogen Tid bag ved dem, idet den fuldstændigt skjulte dem for deres Forfølgeres Blik og satte dem i Stand til at gaa videre uden at blive Genstand for Overlast.

I det otte og halvtredsindstyvende Kapitel hos Profeten Esajas bliver der lovet guddommelig Beskyttelse til hele Menneskeslægten gennem disse inspirerende Ord, "Da skal dit Lys frembryde som Morgenrøden, og din Lægedom skal skride frem i Hast, og din Retfærdighed skal gaa frem for dit Ansigt, Herrens Herlighed skal slutte af efter dig". Dette Vers er vel kendt og bliver ofte citeret; men maaske er Betydningen af den sidste Sætning, "Herrens Herlighed skal slutte af efter dig", ikke blevet tilstrækkelig forstaaet. Ordene "slutte af efter" betyder være ved eller i den bageste Del; og ligesom en Hær har en Fortrop og en Bagtrop, saaledes maa vi i vore daglige Oplevelser bruge den fuldstændige Beskyttelse.

Den rigtige Anvendelse af Læren i Christian Science bestaar ikke alene i hver Dag at helbrede en Mængde syge; men ogsaa i at sætte dem, der studerer den, i Stand til at løse deres forskellige Problemer paa rette Maade. Det omhyggelige Studium af Bibelen og Lærebogen i Christian Science, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy, gennføder Tanke og Levned hos dem, der i Livets Praksis udøver de Sandheder, de lærer.

De, der studerer Christian Science, lærer, hvorledes de skal være aarvaagne og gaa normalt fremad, idet de følger de rette Linier. Gennem at rense Tanke og Hensigt vil de opleve bedre og lykkeligere Tilstande. Det har vist sig, at det levende Ønske om at gaa fremad i Forstaaelsen af Gud og Hans Skabelse bliver efterfulgt af konsekvent og uafbrudt Fremgang. Det har vist sig, at Frygt og Depression er blevet mindre og er forsvundet, og at Tilliden til guddommelig Beskyttelse er blevet genoprettet.

Det er værd at lægge Mærke til, at denne Bagtrop blev skænket Israels Børn, for at sætte dem i Stand til trygt at kunne gaa fremad. Den Belæring, som findes i dette, kan vi anvende i vort daglige Liv. Vi behøver aldrig at frygte for at gaa fremad paa den rette Vej. Hvis man har Fremgang i sin Forretning eller i sin Stilling, og gennem ærligt, lovligt Arbejde bliver mere driftig og faar bedre Resultater, behøver man ikke paa nogen Maade at være bange; men bør hellere stole paa "Herrens Herlighed", som "slutter af efter dig" i alle rette Bestræbelser. Hvis man skal tage en vigtig Beslutning og har bedt og mediteret over Sandheden angaaende denne Situation, da bør man tillidsfuldt tage det Skridt, der synes at være det mest rette og stole paa Bagtroppen, som visselig vil beskytte en. Hvis man er kommet sig af en Sygdom, bør man hverken frygte Tilbagefald eller uheldige Følger af Sygdommen; men man bør være taknemmelig og anerkende Herrens Herlighed, som følger efter ens Erfaring om det gode.

Paa Grund af Frygt for, at en eller anden Modgang maaske kan følge efter Medgangen, er der mange, som ikke kan glæde sig over alt det gode, de menneskeligt oplever. Men Løftet om Beskyttelse er for alle; og naar vi, under guddommelig Ledelse, har handlet saa nær det rette og saa klogt, som vi forstaar, kan vi uden Forsinkelse eller Hindring benytte os af den guddommelige "slutten af efter" os. Hvis man imidlertid vil erfare denne Beskyttelse, maa man virksomt vedblive at gaa fremad paa den rette Vej. Der var ingen Bevogtning til at beskytte Ægypterne, som gjorde Uret. Kun Israeliterne, som stræbte at adlyde den ene Gud og fortjene deres fulde Frihed, blev guddommeligt beskyttet.

Man vil ogsaa lægge Mærke til, at Ægypterne var lige bag ved Israeliterne og nærmede sig dem hurtigt, da den beskyttende Engel traadte hjælpende til. Det er lige meget, hvor nær eller hvor synlig den tilsynladende Aarsag til vor Ængstelse kan være; Gud vil beskytte os, naar vi bevidst søger at gøre det rette. Hvor vanskelig Tilstanden end kan være, behøver vi ikke at være bange, naar vi sætter vor Lid til Gud.

Paa Side 537 i *Science and Health* har Mrs. Eddy skrevet, "Sandheden bevogter Porten til Harmoni". Vi maa i høj Grad glæde os over den Kendsgerning, at Porten er bevogtet baade før og efter, at vi er gaaet igennem den. Naar vi har faaet Forstaaelsen af og er gaaet ind i en mere harmonisk Tilstand, bevogter Sandheden stadig Porten, og saa længe vi er lydige mod Guds Vilje, behøver vi ikke at frygte for, at noget skal slaa om, eller for, at noget, der kan skade, skal faa Adgang gennem Porten.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Shepherds and Kings

What did you hear,
Fair Shepherds of the morning,
That you should leave
Your flocks nor ever fear?
Leave your green hills,
Your drowsy folds and valleys,
Your little streams,
And through the pale dawn led,
Should find your way.
Sweet Shepherds all adoring,
Until you stood
Before a lowly bed.

Good Kings and wise,
The golden flowers of heaven,
Bloom every winter
In the happy skies.
What angel song
Clearer than white star gleaming,
Beckoned you onwards,
And whispering told,
A Babe was born
Bearing to earth a treasure,
Fairer than Myrrh,
And Frankincense and Gold.

The quiet hills
Aglow with coming dawning
The gentle sheep
Were safe within God's care;
One pale star shone
When down the singing valleys,
Through the cool, misty air,
The watchful Shepherds
And the wise men
Went adoring
To kneel before a Babe
In Bethlehem.

—MARION SUSAN CAMPBELL.

Australian Plains

Winking in the sunlight lay a blue expanse of lakes. Where the road wound closely beside them, their clear waters showed white edged with salt. Traveling along through the near potato and onion growing district, the paddocks were dotted with bags ready for carting away. This yielded to greener undulating dairylands. A flock of parrakeets flew chattering over the large herds of cattle. Among the rocky hillocks, where a few stunted trees grew, pigs rooted and wandered at will. Passing the small townships and widely separated homes on the abundant land, this rich pasturing gradually changed again. The curving road lay clearly visible far over the plains.

The sun glinted on a red-roofed homestead half-hidden by encircling gumtrees. Above it a trail of smoke rose up high into the clear depths of a cloudless sky. Around and beyond extended vast plains, miles and miles of flat country reaching as though to the rainbow's end. The one break in the shimmering haze on the blue rimmed horizon was a lone mountain, an extinct volcano. Not a tree varied the monotony of these lonely stretches, in this season, covered with dried grass. Only the breakwinds that had been planted to combat the rollicking winds that sweep by with such force, swayed bushy tops on slender trunks.

In the paddocks the haystacks were very yellow against the bare earth. Already some of the brown land was tinged with the green of growing wheat. A tractor cultivating, followed by a horse team and plough, preparing for the sowing of more crop, merged into slowly moving dust clouds. From a near-by haystack a man, with pitchfork, deftly threw down the sheaves to where the whirring chaff-cutter was at work. These were fed through the machine which cut and poured into bags the fine chaff ready for selling. About it rose a continuous cloud of light dust. Beside the browned workers a sheep dog dozed, cocking an inquiring ear at the clear echo of hoof beats from the distant road.

A few scattered clouds trailed dark shadows beneath them. The countryside basked in a lazy warmth.

Soon, the last worker turned homeward and the lowing of cattle drifted on the balmy air. From the east stole night's dusky shadow enfolding all.

Flemish Art

How the influence of Flemish paintings, Flemish sculpture, and Flemish arts and crafts radiated far over the rest of Europe and reared generations of artists in Scandinavia, central and eastern Europe, is graphically described in a series of studies published in connection with the recent Brussels Congress of Art Historians. Belgium's share in the art of Europe, past and present, was the central subject of that congress.

Even Portugal got her share of Flemish art, as early as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. According to Professor José de Figueiredo, of the National Art Museum of Lisbon, fifteenth-century Portuguese painters, like Nuno Goncalves, were influenced by the Van Eycks, while in the sixteenth century, Quentin Matsys, Bernard van Orley and Roger Van der Weyden exerted a very strong influence upon Portuguese artists.

In Denmark, reports Karl Madsen, director of the Royal Museum in Copenhagen, Flemish art was imported when the Danish King Christian II married the young Princess Elizabeth of Austria who had been educated in Flanders, in 1515. The King had himself painted by Van Orley, Quentin Matsys and Mabuse, and works of Flemish artists were ordered by Danish noblemen under his reign. A century later, the Flemish painter, Cornelis Gysbrechts, was a favorite of the Danish court.

V. Thorlacius-Ussing, of the Royal Fine Arts Museum of Copenhagen, tells how Belgian sculpture came to Denmark from the end of the Middle Ages to the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1500, the Danes began to import big altar sculptures from the southern Netherlands, mostly from Antwerp. One such piece of sculpture still exists in a church at Viborg and another at the cathedral of Roskilde. In the second half of the sixteenth century, Denmark ordered various monuments of great beauty from the studio of Cornelis Floris in Antwerp.

Under the reign of Christian IV different members of the Stenwinkel sculptors' family of Antwerp worked in Denmark. The Quellin family of Antwerp also did work for Denmark and represented there Flemish Renaissance sculpture of the type and period of Peter Paul Rubens.

Quite naturally, Flemish tapestries have played a great rôle in spreading the gospel of Flemish art all over Europe in past centuries. M. Mackeprang of the National Museum of Copenhagen, tells of fourteen Flemish tapestries which were done in Denmark during the sixteenth century by Flemish artists and Flemish weavers. These tapestries are part of a series which was to picture all Danish kings, in tapestry. The Antwerp painter, Hans Knieper, designed those tapestries and was appointed court painter of Denmark in 1578.

In Poland also Flemish tapestries were imported as early as 1515. Marie Morelowski, professor of Wilna University, reports that the Polish château of Wawel was decorated with at least ninety-one Bruges tapestries in 1532. The collection was dispersed later to all parts of Europe, and only twenty pieces were returned to Wawel. Flemings even started to do tapestries in Poland in the sixteenth century. Four such pieces picturing the history of the Radziwill family were discovered recently in Poland, and probably are due to those experiments of Flemings in Poland. One of those Flemings, Martin Stuerbouts, probably went to Moscow early in the seventeenth century to found a manufacture of tapestries there.

The art of stained glass having reach its highest accomplishment in the Netherlands, Flemish glaziers came to London and settled down there and soon proved their superiority to the old-fashioned London Guild of Glaziers. The Englishmen were forced to adapt themselves to the new style of the Flemings.

Protection

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS recorded in Exodus that when the children of Israel were being pursued by the Egyptians, the angel of God, which had been their guide, removed and went behind them. The cloud which had preceded them by day to show them the way, then stood for a time behind them, effectually obscuring them from their pursuers' view and enabling them to go forward without being molested.

In the fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah divine protection is promised to all mankind in the inspiring words, "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily: and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rereward." This verse is a familiar one and is frequently quoted; but perhaps the significance of the last sentence, "The glory of the Lord shall be thy rereward," has not been sufficiently apprehended. The word "rereward" means at or to the rear; and, just as an army has a vanguard and a rear guard, so we in our human experience may avail ourselves of complete protection.

The correct application of the teachings of Christian Science is not only healing the sick in large numbers every day, but enabling its students to solve their various problems in a right and desirable way. The careful study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is regenerating the thoughts and lives of those who put into practice the truths they are learning.

Students of Christian Science learn how to be alert, and normally progressive along right lines. Through purification of thought and motive, better and happier conditions are brought into their experience. The active desire to advance in the understanding of God and of His creation has been found to be attended by consistent and continuous progress. Fear and depression have been found to diminish and disappear, and confidence in divine protection has been established.

It is noticeable that this rear guard was provided for the children of Israel so as to enable them to go forward safely. The lesson therein is applicable to our everyday life. We need never fear to go forward in the right way. If one progresses in one's business or profession, and through honest, legitimate work becomes more active and successful, one need not fear in any wise, but should rather trust in "the glory of the Lord," which is the "rereward" to all right endeavors. If one has an important decision to make and has prayed and meditated upon the truth of the situation, let him confidently take the step that seems to him nearest right, trusting in the rear guard which will certainly protect him. If one is recovering from illness, let him fear neither relapse nor untoward effects from the illness; but let him be grateful and recognize the glory of the Lord which is following him in his experience of good.

Because of fear that some misfortune may follow success, many fail to enjoy all the good in their human experiences. But the promise of protection is for all; and when we have done as nearly right and as wisely as we know how to do, under divine direction, we may without let or hindrance avail ourselves of the divine "rereward." If one, however, would experience this protection, let him actively continue to go forward in the right way. There was no guard to protect the Egyptians, who were in the wrong. Only the Israelites, who were trying to obey the one God and earn their full freedom, were divinely protected.

It will also be observed that the Egyptians were in direct pursuit of the Israelites and were rapidly approaching them when the protecting angel intervened. No matter how near or how apparent to us may be the seeming cause of our anxiety, God will protect us when we are consciously seeking to do right. However trying the condition, we need not fear when we place our trust in God.

On page 537 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written, "Truth guards the gateway to harmony." We need to rejoice greatly in the fact that the gateway is guarded both before and after we have passed through it. When we have realized and have entered into a more harmonious condition, Truth is still guarding the gateway; and as long as we are obedient to God's will, we need fear no reversal, nor the entrance through the gateway of anything that can harm.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
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BELATED TAX SELLING SENDS STOCKS LOWER

New Minimum Prices Are Registered in Fairly Active Session

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market braced itself today after slipping close to the year's low mark.

Substantial liquidation came into the market before the first hour, indicating a combination of both tax and bear selling. The market, toward the close, recovered slightly from the day's minimum levels. It still displayed a somewhat heavy tone at the close. Total sales for the two-hour session aggregated 1,350,000 shares.

Net losses at the finish were largely fractional, and a few shares closed higher. General Electric was off ¾, after sagging a point to a new low. Westinghouse Electric declined 1¾ to a new bottom, and closed off 1.

International Telephone was off a point near the day's low, which was a new minimum. Other shares closing about a point lower included North American, Loew's, Pennsylvania and Standard Oil of New Jersey. New York Central was down 1½, and Johns-Manville 1¾. U. S. Steel lost ⅝.

After sagging for a time, American Telephone closed up a fraction. Eastman converted an early loss of 2 into a gain of nearly 1. Atchison, Corn Products, International Harvester and United Fruit gained a point or so.

Local tractions were a conspicuous strong spot, reflecting further rumors of an early announcement of a consolidation agreement. Such an announcement is now expected next week. Interborough gained 3 points net, after selling up 5, and Brooklyn-Manhattan closed 4 points higher.

Apathetic Trading

The list was still under the influence of post-holiday apathy, for the leading European markets closed on Christmas for the remainder of the week, and many active traders in this market were staying away from town until Monday.

A bright spot in the day's news was the estimate of next week's steel mill operations in the Youngstown area, indicating substantial resumption of activity in some plants. Operations will be stepped up to 37 per cent of capacity from the extremely low level of 23 per cent in Christmas week. Carnegie Steel will be increased from 35 to 50 per cent, and Sharon Steel Hoop from 30 to 60 per cent.

Corn Products was firm, in response to its declaration of an extra dividend of 50 cents, in addition to the regular quarterly payment, and the lifting of the Department of Agriculture's regulation requiring that the use of corn sugar in food products must be so designated on the package.

Although the stock exchange money market does not operate on Saturday, there were some developments in credit, including the announcement of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank's reduction of its rediscount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent, indicating that the recent reduction in New York might lead to nation-wide cheapening of credit.

The overnight announcement of a cut in the interest which clearing house banks may pay on deposits to the lowest rates on record, and a further drop of $88,000,000 in brokers' loans to a new low for recent years, were susceptible to constructive interpretation.

Small Changes in Bonds

The price trend in the bond market was obscured by small fractional changes on either side. Turnover showed marked improvement over the unusually dull session yesterday.

Railroad obligations maintained an upward trend. Such issues as Boston & Maine 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, New York Central 5s and Erie 5s of 1967 sold fractionally above the previous close. Utility and industrial issues displayed a slight tendency toward lower levels in light trading, but most of the declines were small. United States Governments were steady.

Only nominal interest was displayed in most of the issues in the foreign list, and prices drifted aimlessly.

For the first time Cuba is shipping gold to New York to pay interest on the Government 5½s. A shipment of $1,650,000 in gold is on the Steamship El Salvador, which has sailed from Havana.

SEABOARD AIR LINE'S REORGANIZATION PLAN

NEW YORK—An attempt to consolidate the 77 mortgages outstanding against the Seaboard Air Line will be made in any reorganization plan that is brought about.

There are some underlying bonds, which can remain undisturbed or demand dollar for dollar. Among these are the Raleigh & Augustus and the Seaboard & Roanokes. Those evolving the plan intend to make treatment accorded these issues attractive, so that they will participate in the reorganization.

It is expected that all system bonds of the company will be foreclosed. Some time has already been spent on working out a plan. It is expected that it will call for a contraction to four of five bond issues to replace the present 77 mortgages.

Those having first claims will receive treatment in accord to their position.

DIVIDENDS

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Jan. 17 to stock of record Jan. 3.

Corn Products declared an extra dividend of 50 cents on the common in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, both payable Jan. 26 to stock of record Jan. 8. This brings dividend declarations for 1930 up to $4 a share on common.

Worcester Bank & Trust Company of Worcester, Mass., declared an extra dividend of 20 cents a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents a share on the capital stock ($20 par), both payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 23. This brings total payments for 1930 to $2.80 a share (14 per cent). The institution distributed to employees as a Christmas bonus one-half of one month's salary.

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 26. This is a reduction of 25 cents a share from the previous declaration and places the stock on a $3 annual basis instead of $4.

Merchants National Bank of Salem declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3 and an extra of $2, both payable Jan. 2.

Northwest Engineering Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 15.

Prairie Oil & Gas Company of Wyoming, wholly-owned subsidiary of Prairie Oil & Gas Company of Kansas, has declared a dividend of $20 a share on its outstanding 23,000 capital shares, making total dividends to the parent company of $660,000.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
68½	35	Abitibi	.60	300	37½	37½	37½	+1½
68½	35	Abitibi pf	2.50	100	37½	37½	37½	+1½
37¼	14½	Adams Ex	1.60	3600	18¼	17¾	18	+¼
84	62½	Adams Ex pf	5	30	63½	63½	63½	
34¾	12	Addressograph		100	25	25	25	-1
23¼	3½	Adv-Rumely		300	3½	3½	3½	
1¾	¾	Ahumada		100	¾	¾	¾	
156¾	67½	Air Reduc	3	3800	95¾	94	95¾	+2¾
36	7	Airway El		400	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3¼	¾	Akron Rubber		400	¾	¾	¾	
8¼	4¾	Alaska G Pan		200	4¾	4¾	4¾	
33¼	3¾	Alleghany		2300	7¾	7¾	7¾	
107¾	37½	Alleghany pf	3½	400	40	38½	39¼	+1¼
343	170¼	Allied Chem	4	3900	172	170½	172	+1½
63	31¾	Allis-Chal		600	33¾	32	32	-1
43¾	11¾	AL Pore Cem		100	11	11	11	
3½	¾	Amal Leather		100	¾	¾	¾	
28½	12	Amal Lea pf		3600	12	12	12	-½
31¾	16¾	Amerada	2	400	16½	14¾	14¾	-1¾
41¾	12	Am Ag Ch pf		400	12	12	12	-1¾
97¾	43½	Am Bk Note	2½	700	44½	43½	44	+½
143	67	Am Beet S		100	67	67	67	
34¾	30¼	Am Brake	2.40	300	31¾	31¾	31¾	+¾
31¾	9¼	Am Br Boy		400	30¾	30½	30¾	+¾
156¾	104¾	Am Can	4	21100	109¾	108¾	109¾	+1¾
150¾	140¾	Am Can pf	7	100	143¾	143¾	143¾	
49½	25½	Am Car & F	6	800	28¾	28¾	28¾	+¾
116	70¼	Am Car pf	7	100	71¾	70¾	70¾	-1¼
63¾	27	Am Chain	1	300	28¾	28¾	28¾	+¾
61¾	34	Am Chicle	2½	700	30¼	30	30¼	+¼
35	8	Am Com Ale		300	8¾	8	8¾	
39¾	9	Am En Tel	3	3600	9¾	9	9¾	+¾
39¾	17¼	Am Encaustic		100	10	10	10	
101¾	88	Am European		100	18¾	18¾	18¾	-1
111¾	88	Am & Fgn		6300	94	94	94	+1
106¾	63½	Am & FP T	7	100	68	68	68	
33¾	9	Am & FP 2pf		100	66¼	65½	66¼	+¾
49¾	24½	Am Hawaii	2	700	25	24¾	24¾	-¼
41¾	24½	Am Ice	2	500	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¼
53¾	18	Am Ice pf	3	600	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¾
		Am Int Corp		700	9	8¾	8¾	-¼
		Am La Fr		200				
105	68¾	Am Loco	3	2300	70¼	68¾	70¼	+1¼
114½	68¾	Am Loco pf		300	70¼	70¼	70¼	
14	6	Am Mach & Met		100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
51¼	13¼	Am Metals		100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
33	23	Am Nat Gas		100	23	23	23	
38	20	Am Nat G pf A		100	20	20	20	
119¾	30¼	Am P & L	1	1500	32	32	32	+¼
87½	15	Am Pwr&Lt		1800	16¾	16¼	16¾	+¾
39¾	13½	Am Pow pf A		300	14	14	14	-¼
37	7	Am Radiat	1	6200	14¾	14¾	14¾	+¾
100½	28	Am Repub		300	28¾	28¾	28¾	
67¾	52½	Am Roll Mill	2½	3800	54¾	53¾	54¾	+¾
94	81	Am Saf Ras	6	300	85	85	85	-1
54½	25	Am Ship		1400	27	26¾	27	+¾
79½	37¾	Am Ship Bld	3	30	39¾	39¾	39¾	+¾
39¾	23¾	Am Smelt	2½	8400	38¾	37¾	38¾	+¾
32¾	23½	Am Solvents		400	24	24	24	
33¾	23½	Am Sti Fnd		300	24½	24½	24½	
63¾	39¾	Am Stores	2	1200	41¾	41¾	41¾	+¾
63¾	35¾	Am Sug	4	800	40	40	40	+¼
274½	150¾	Am Tel&T	9	10800	173¾	172¾	173¾	+¾
174¾	97	Am Tobac	6	1200	108	108	108	+¾
30¾	11	Am Wat W		1500	22	21½	22	+¾
34¾	8¼	Am Wool		100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
64½	15¾	Am Wool pf		400	44¾	44¾	44¾	-¾
		Am Writ ct		100	19¾	19	19¾	+¾
17¾	3½	Am Zinc		100	4½	4½	4½	
37½	7¾	Anac Cop		300	27¾	27¾	27¾	+¾
37½	18	Anac Wire	3	300	27¾	27¾	27¾	+¾
81¾	35	Andes Cop		1600	37½	36¾	37½	+¾
29¾	13¾	Anaconda	2	28000	28¾	27¾	28¾	+¾
29¾	13¾	Arch Daniels		1200	13¾	13¾	13¾	-¾
81¾	61	Armour D pf	7	200	63½	63½	63½	
		Arm Ill A		6000	31¾	31¾	31¾	
		Arm Ill B		100	31¾	31¾	31¾	
65	34¾	Arm Ill pf		400	37¾	37¾	37¾	
13¾	3½	Arnold Cons		300	3¾	3¾	3¾	
241¾	168	Asso Dry G	18	3200	206	205	206	+1
103¾	100	Atchison		1300	178	176¾	177½	+1½
81¾	16¾	Atchison pf		300	104¾	104¾	104¾	+¾
100	43	Atl Refin	4	2600	176¾	174¾	176¾	+2¾
37	7	Atlas Powd		400	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¾
26¾	6¾	Atlas Stores		100	7	7	7	
	60¾	Auburn Auto		100	94	94	94	
23	3¾	Auto Sales pf	3	3200	93½	93½	95½	+3¾
9¼	2¾	Aviation		3100	3¼	3¼	3¼	

—B—

39	19¾	Baldwin	1¾	1700	21½	20½	20¾	-½
116	84	Baldwin pf	7	100	84	84	84	
125¾	75¾	Balt & O		3000	80	78¾	80	+1¼
84½	51¾	Bangor & A	3½	800	52½	51¾	51¾	-¾
34	8¾	Barnsdall A	1	3600	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¾
82	62	Beatrice	4	300	65	65	65	
57¾	14¼	Be ding M		100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
56¼	30¾	Bendix	2	2400	32	31¾	32	+¾
134	113¾	Best Co	7	1300	32	31¾	31¾	-¾
110¼	47¾	Beth Steel pf	6	400	115¼	115¼	115¼	+¼
41½	23	Beth Steel		3500	28¾	27¾	28¼	+¾
104	95	Blaw Knox	7	300	23	23	23	
69	15¾	Bloom'dale pf	3½	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	
32¼	20½	Bohn Alum		300	30¾	30¾	30¾	+¾
90¾	60½	Booth F 1pf		100	7	66½	66½	
18¾	4	Borden	2.40	2000	68	66¾	67¾	+¾
31¾	15	Borg Warner	4	1100	19	18¾	19	+¼
5	¾	Bot M A		100	¾	¾	¾	
29¾	12¾	Briggs		4300	17¾	16¾	16¾	-1
38¾	15¼	Briggs & Str	2	1300	15¾	15¾	15¾	
78¾	45½	Bklyn Man T	6	4200	47¾	46¾	47¾	+¾
90¾	83	Bklyn Man pf	6	200	88½	85	85½	
15¾	4½	Bklyn-Queen		200	5	5	5	
31¾	8¾	Bklyn Un G	1	100	10¼	10	10	-¼
31¾	11¾	Bruns Balke	1	400	10½	10	10	-¼
43	21	Buegrys	2½	300	13¼	13½	13½	
16¾	3¾	Bucy pf		100	23¾	23¾	23¾	-¼
14¾	6¾	Budd Mfg	1	100	7	7	7	
74	6¾	Budd Wheel		100	9	9	9	
43	8½	Bullard	1	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
31¾	18¾	Bulova Watch	1	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	+¾
138¾	97	Burroughs	3	900	101	100	100½	-¾
118	108	Bush T deb	M	50	1401¼	108	108½	+¼
4¼	1¼	Bush Big pf		10	108¾	108¾	108¾	+¾
112¾	33¼	Butte Cop	.50	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	-¼
		Byers		1000	37	36¾	37	+¼

—C—

77¼	43½	Calif Pack	4	1900	43	42¾	43¼	+¾
89¾	29¾	Calu & Ariz		300	33¼	33¼	33¼	+¼
33¾	7¾	Calu & Hecla		500	8	8	8	
38¾	30½	Canada Dry		100	32	32	32	-¾
52¾	35¼	Can Pac	2½	700	38	38	38	+¾
34¼	17	Cannon Mills	1.60	700	37¼	37¼	37¼	+¼
28¾	7¾	Capital Adm		100	17	17	17	
98	81	Caro C&O		100	81¼	81¼	81¼	
75¾	32	Caterpillar		10	80	80	80	
362¾	83½	Case Thresh	6	1800	85¾	85¾	85¾	-2¾
75	34	Cav-Dbbs pf		6500	85½	85½	85½	-¾
72	3	Celotex		200	24	24	24	
60	3	Celotex ct		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
20¾	9½	Celotex pf		100	5	5	5	
317	189¾	Celanese Corp		100	11½	11½	11½	
65¾	51	Cen of NJ		100	104¼	104¼	104¼	-¾
68¾	21	Cent Stls pf	7	10	57	57	57	
15¾	2	Cerro de P		800	22¾	22¾	22½	-2¾
82½	32¼	Certs-Teed		1300	2	2	2	
37¾	13¾	Ches Corp	2½	1000	33¼	32½	32¾	-¾
10	3¾	Ches & Ohio		1800	38½	37¾	38¼	+¾
17¾	4¾	Chi & Alton		100	5	5	5	
12	2	Chi Gt West		700	8¾	8¾	8¾	
38¾	12	Chi Gt W pf	1	800	16¾	16½	16¾	+¾
46¾	7¾	Chi M&StP		900	8	8	8	
57¾	30¾	Chi M&StP pf		200	34½	34½	34½	+¾
27¾	22½	Chi & NW	2½	500	23¼	23¼	23¼	
125¼	74¾	Chi Pneu pf		1400	84½	84½	84½	+¾
32½	11¾	Chi RI		700	44	44	44	+¾
67¾	33¼	Chick Cot O	2.40	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	+¾
13¾	3¾	Childs		800	9¼	9¼	9¼	
13¼	7¾	Chrysler		3000	16¾	15¾	16¾	+¾
44¼	17	City Stores		100	31¾	31¾	31¾	+¾
48	37	Clark Equip	2½	600	16¾	16	17	
99	31	Clev & Pit sp	5	3000	37	37	37	
20¾	5¾	Cluett Pbdy		100	37	37	37	
20¾	4¾	Col Bas Oil		100	5¾	5¾	5¾	-¼
191¾	123¼	Coca Cola	4	1900	135	137¾	139	+3¾
52¾	48¼	Coca Cola A	3	800	50¾	50½	50½	
64½	44	Col Palm	2½	200	46¾	46¾	46¾	-¾
39¾	14	Collins & A		100	47¾	46¾	47	-¾
17¾	12¾	Colo F&I	1	100	13½	12¾	13½	+¾
98	41	Colo South	3	100	21½	21¾	21¾	+¾
97	30¾	Colum Gas	3	8500	33	32¼	32¾	+¾
199	65¾	Col Carbon	6	4500	73¼	72¾	73¼	+¾
27¾	12½	Col Graph	½	1800	8¾	7¾	8¾	+¾
206	75¾	Com Cred	2	400	18	17	17¾	
44¾	30½	Com Cred A	2	100	31½	31½	31½	
83	21¼	Com Inv Tr	1.60	300	24	23¾	23¾	-¼
28	14	Com Sol		700	15	14¾	15	+¼
154¾	86¼	Commwlth Ed	6	9500	87½	87½	87½	-¾
87	33	Commwlth Ed pf		100	90½	90½	90½	
19¾	6¼	Conde Nast		100	32	32	32	
27	7¾	Congoleum	2	800	8¾	8¾	8¾	
129¼	12¾	Con Film		2060	8½	7¾	8	
136¾	78¼	Con Film pf	4	1700	13½	12½	13¼	-¼
193¾	116¾	Con Gas	4	8500	117¾	116¾	117¾	+¾
		Con Gas pf		100	102¼	102¼	102¼	+¼
		Con Gas pf		200	33¼	33	33¼	+¼
		Con Textile		100				
23¼	5¼	Container A	1.50	700	7¾	7¾	7¾	
2¾	2	Container B		100	2¾	2¾	2¾	-¼
52½	17¾	Cont Bak A		600	17¾	17¾	17¾	-¾
2	2	Cont Bak B		300	2	2	2	
94	85	Cont Bak pf		100	88	88	88	-2
73¼	43¼	Cont Can	2½	2500	46¾	46	46	-1
51¾	27¾	Cont Dia Fib		2000	10½	10½	10½	+¼
77¾	37¼	Cont Ins	2.40	1800	41¼	40½	40½	+¼
8¼	2¾	Cont Motors		400	3	3	3	
7¾	3	Cont Oil		3000	8¾	8¼	8¼	
49¾	8¾	Cont Shares		2000	10	8¼	8¼	-¼
111¾	65	Corn Prod	3½	4600	70¾	70	70½	-¾
151¼	140	Corn Prod pf	7	60	140¾	140½	140¾	
32	8	Coty		800	9¾	9¾	9¾	-¾
32	3½	Crosley	11	800	3¾	3½	3¾	-¼
103¾	80½	Crucible	8	800	86	84½	86	+1¼
117	101¾	Crucible pf		800	55	54½	55¼	+¼
		Cuba Cane Prod		10	102½	102½	102½	
19½	2¾	Cuba Co		300	11¾	11¾	11¾	
3	¾	Cuba Am S		100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2¾	¾	Cub Dom S		800	2¾	2	2	-¼
48	38¾	Cudahy	4	400	40½	40	40	-½
14¾	1¾	Curtiss Wr		2500	3¾	2¾	2¾	
19¾	1¾	Curtiss Wr A		1800	3¾	3¾	3¾	-¼
90½	35	Cutler	3½	900	38	37	37	-1¾

—D—

43¾	10	Davison		100	12	12	12	-¼
30	10	Debenham	.70	100	10	10	10	
181	121	Del & Hud	9	800	132½	131½	132½	+1¾
111¾	88	Del Lac&W	6	400	78	77	77	
258¾	169	Del Rdiom	7	100	163½	163½	163½	+2½
10¾	6¾	Dome Mines	1	800	8¾	8¾	8¾	-¼
39	12	Dom Stores	1.20	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	-¾
145¾	91¼	Dupont	4½	6500	85¾	84½	85¾	+¾
106¾	100	Duquesne pf		100	101½	101¾	101¾	

—E—

253½	143¼	East Kodak	5†	8300	148¾	143¾	148¾	+6
37½	14¼	Elec Auto Lt	1.60	200	17½	17	17	-¼
114¾	33	Elec Auto L4		8800	50	48¼	49¾	+2¼
104¼	21	Elec Boat		900	23½	23¼	23¼	-¾
112	38	Elec Pwr		4500	37	37¼	37¼	-¾
107	85¼	El Pw&Lt pf		100	90¾	89¾	89¾	-¾
79¼	47½	El Pw&Lt 6pf		100	88	86¾	86¾	-1¼
4	1	Elec Sto sBt		800	50¾	50¼	50¾	-¼
49¾	37¼	Elk Horn pf		70	2	2	2	
50¾	31¼	Emer Bab	2½	100	37	37	37	-¾
50¾	27½	Equit Bldg		600	31¾	31¾	31¾	-¾
47¾	27½	Erie		2700	25	24¾	24¾	-¾
		Erie 1 pf		100	34	34	34	-¾
43¾	6¾	Eureka Vac	4	100	8	8	8	
30¾	4	Evans Auto L	2½†	400	4½	4	4½	+¼

—F—

80½	21	Fairb Morse	1.00	100	21½	21¾	21¾	21
38	12½	Fed Dent St		100	17½	12½	12½	-1¼
25½	10¾	Fed Screw W		300	11	11	11	
43	17½	Fed Wat Svc	2.40	400	22	20½	22	+1
89¾	42¼	Fidelity Ins	2.60	400	44¾	44	44¾	+¾
108¾	84¼	Filene pf	6½	100	90¼	89½	89½	-¾
93½	18¾	Firestone	1	100	91	91	91	
87¾	53¾	Firestone pf	6	100	177½	177½	177½	-1¾
61¾	38¾	First Nat S	2½	1500	58½	58½	58½	-¾
6½	½	First Rubber		200	2	2	2	
21	1¼	First Rub 1pf		100	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¾
31¾	1¼	First Inf pf		10	2¾	2	2¾	
82¾	30	Florsheim B		300	33½	33	33½	+¾
56¼	13	Follansbee B	1	800	15	13	13	-¾
104½	27½	Foster & Wh	3	2200	40	39	40	+1
50	18¼	Fourth Nat In		1300	22¾	21¾	22	
28¾	3¾	Foundation		300	4¾	4¾	4¾	+¾
57¾	18¾	Fox A		4900	27	26¾	26¾	-¾
85½	34½	Freeport Tx	4†	1000	28	27½	27½	-¾

—G—

80	50	Gamewell	3	30	53	52¾	52¾	-1¼

1930 High	1930 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
71¾	37	Gen Am Inv		1100	39¾	39¾	39¾	+¾
111¾	74¼	Gen A T pf ww	6	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	+¾
111¾	64¼	Gen Am Tk	3	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	
107¾	47¾	Gen Asphalt	2	1100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
122¾	10	Gen Baking		200	12	12	12	
45	10	Gen Cable		100	12	12	12	
107¾	47¾	Gen Cable A		1100	49¾	48¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Cable B		100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Elec	2.60	4600	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Foods	2	1100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen G&A	2	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Mills	2	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Motors	2.60	3000	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Mot pf	5	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Mot pf ww	5	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Motors	2.60	3000	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Ry Sig	3	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Ry Sig pf	6	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Steel Cast	3	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Tire	2.40	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Tire pf	6	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Tire Rub pf	4½	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Water	2	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Water pf	6	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Water pf ww	6	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Wat Gas	2	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Wat Gas pf	6	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Wat Gas pf ww	6	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Wat W&P	2	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Wat W&P pf	6	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Wat W&P pf ww	6	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Wat W&P ww	2	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Wat W&P ww	2	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Wat W&P ww	2	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾	Gen Wat W&P ww	2	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
107¾	47¾

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Bank Rate Cut Only Feature as Year Approaches End —China's Outlook

The last full week of 1930 has been one of slight change in business conditions. A further drop in the operating rate of the steel industry is expected before the end of the year. The new year, however, should bring increased business to this industry, it is felt.

Better buying of copper had a favorable effect on sentiment this week. The demand was sufficient to lift the price one quarter of a cent a pound. Further advances in the price of copper are expected. A sharp upturn, such as occurred some weeks ago, is not looked for, however. Any upward move in the market for red metal probably will be gradual, which is considered satisfactory by those who believe a steep advance would result only in a reaction.

The volume of holiday trade seems to have been satisfactory. In some sections of the country it exceeded expectations.

An outstanding occurrence of the week was the reduction of the rediscount rate by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This indication of the bank's intention to adopt an easy money policy was reflected to some extent in the pre-Christmas session of the New York Stock Exchange.

More Rate Cuts Expected

Discussion now centers on the probability of other cuts in bank rates, particularly in the rates of Reserve banks. There is seen also the possibility that European banks will make a similar move. But in some quarters it is held that the maintenance of current rates in Europe would pave the way for gold exports from the United States to that continent, and so aid in correcting what some economists regard as a maldistribution of the metal.

The Commerce Department report covering the week ended Dec. 20 showed check payments outside New York City at the highest total of the last five weeks. Carloadings for the latest reported week declined from the previous week, however. Bank clearings this holiday week amounted to $7,745,595,000, a decline of 26.2 per cent, as compared with the previous full week, and a decrease of 25.2 per cent, compared with the like period of 1929.

Financing by bonds amounted to $10,357,000, the smallest total since Jan. 1. In the corresponding period of 1929 a total of $9,010,000 was reported.

Outlook Better in China

China's economic outlook has shown further improvement, according to cables to the Commerce Department. This is due to better political conditions, these reports say. Import business has been hampered, however, by the decline in the price of silver, the base of China's currency, and by uncertainties over the new tariff rates.

In Shanghai the stock and bond markets continue firm. Activity in the real estate business and in new building construction continues. Cotton and flour mills and other factories are reported to be operating at rates that are about normal.

North China's trade outlook also reflects improvement in political conditions. Distribution of petroleum products has shown some gain. The drop in the price of American and Canadian flour has resulted in the placing of orders for 1,000,000 bags for shipment to this section in January and February.

General improvement in business is reported from the Hankow district. Except in areas devastated by war, bumper crops are reported. As a result, food stuffs are in better supply.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market was irregular this week. A pre-Christmas buying move carried stock prices somewhat higher in a quiet market. Late in the week, however, selling pressure resulted in a considerable decline. Brokers' loans decreased $88,000,000, according to this week's report, bringing the total to the lowest level since 1924.

The leading European markets were generally quiet this week, due to the approach of the holiday, after which a number of leading stock exchanges were closed for the rest of the week. The tone of prices in the London stock market was strong just before Christmas day. French stocks weakened, however, some prices dropping to new low levels. Stock prices at Berlin were firm.

FALL RIVER CLOTH BUYING IS LIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Local mill men are optimistic over the prospects for orders ready to be placed when the New Year is turned. Trading was dull, however, this week owing to the weak cotton market and the general desire of buyers to keep their inventories low.

Some little business done in print cloth constructions involved wide, odd styles and the 35-inch materials. Sateens sold in light volume.

The 4:37 sateens are today quoted at 7¾ cents, and the 4:70s, at 6⅞, but the mills have shown a willingness to talk lower on substantial orders.

Combed and carded voiles are selling fairly well in small lots. The best selling twills are the 43-inch, 64x104s, and the 72x120s.

Standard goods' quotations, showing a slight weakness as compared with last week are as follows: 38½-inch, 64x60s, 6c; 39-inch, 56x44s, 4½c; 27-inch, 64x60s, 4¾c; 27-inch, 56x52s, 4c, and 25-inch, 40x32s, 2⅝c.

BROKERS' LOANS SHRINK FURTHER

WASHINGTON — Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City during week ended Dec. 24 decreased $88,000,000 to $1,919,000,000, a new low record for the present series of figures published since 1926 and a low record for old series of figures to December, 1924, when the weekly total averaged $1,863,000,000. Present total compares with $2,008,000,000 on Dec. 17 and $3,328,000,000 on Dec. 26, 1929, while this week's decrease is the thirteenth successive loss, bringing the deflation since Sept. 24 to $1,303,000,000.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON (AP)—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes in pounds: Total reserve decreased £10,031,000; circulation increased £7,536,000; bullion decreased £2,495,000; other securities increased £8,089,000; public deposits increased £3,761,000; other deposits decreased £7,869,000; notes reserve decreased £9,915,000; Government securities decreased £2,150,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 29.08 per cent, compared with 37.56 per cent a week ago. Rate of discount 2 per cent.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	89⅞	89¼
Alleghany 5s '44	74½	74½
Alleghany 5s '49	74½	73⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98⅝	98¾
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	92	92
Am For Pow 5s	76⅝	76⅝
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	97⅛	97⅛
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	87⅝	87⅝
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	33	33
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	121	120
Am T&T col 5s '46	105	105
Am T&T 5s '65	105	105
Am T&T sf 5s '60	104¾	104¾
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	107½	107½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	67	67
Armour & Co 4½s '39	86	86
Armour & Co 5½s '43	72¼	72
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	93	93
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97¾	97¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	112¼	111⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	101
B&O 1st 4s '48	95¾	95⅛
B&O 4s Tal & C div '59	88½	88½
B&O 4½s '33	100⅛	100⅛
B&O 4½s cv	92¼	92¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	107	107
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	103
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97¾	97¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	98⅞	98⅝
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100¾	100¾
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	96½	96½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100¼	100
Cal Pack 5s	95¾	95¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	40	40
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct.	104	104
Can North 4½s	99¾	99¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	115½	115½
Can Pacific deb 4s	89	88¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98¾	98¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	102	102
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	28	28
Ches & O 4½s B	99	99
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	95⅞	95⅞
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	100¾	100¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63⅜	63¼
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	91⅛	91⅛
Chi M&StP 4¾s	95	95
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	26⅜	26⅜
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	69	69
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	87¼	87
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98½	98½
Chile Copper 5s '47	90	89
Childs 5s	79	79
Cin Pitt 4½s	101¾	101¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103	103
Cinn Wa Mich 4s	93	93
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105	105
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100¼	100¼
Colonial Oil 6s	51	50
Com Credit 6s '34	98½	98½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	104⅞	104⅞
Conn River Pow 5s '43	82	82
Consol Gas 5½s '45	106¼	106¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	5½	6
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	40⅛	40
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	55	55
Cuba RR 6s '36	60	60
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93¼	93¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	72½	72½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	83½	83½
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	103¼	103
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	37	37
Erie 5s '67	73½	77½
Erie gen lien	71	71
Erie gen 7s	77¾	77⅛
Erie gen Rly 6s '67	106	106
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	94	94
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	92	92
Wla East Coast 5s '74	17½	17½
Gannett 6s '43	82	82
Gen Ry Sig 6s	83½	83½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	91⅞	91⅞
Gen Theater 6s	54	54
Goodrich 6s	67¾	67½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	100¾	100¾
Goodyear 5s '57	86⅛	86½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111	111
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97¾	96¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96⅜	96⅜
Great Northern 5½s '52	107⅝	107⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109½	109
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	74½	74½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ind Limestone 6s '46	50	50
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	96⅞	96½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67½	67
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68	66¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	92	92
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	72	72
Int Paper 6s '55	60	60
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	68	68
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	78½	78½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	74½	74½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	93¼	93
Keith 6s '46	75	75
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101½	101½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	96¼	96¼
Louis Ark 5s	60	60
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	104¾	104¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	27	27
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53½	53½
Meade 6s ww	89⅜	89⅜
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	90	90
Met Edison 4½s	100¼	100¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101	101
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89¼	89¼
Mo K & T ad) 5s A '67	89	89
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101⅜	101⅜
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	69½	69½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96¼	96
Mo Pac 5½s '49	92½	92½
Mobile 5s rct	91	91
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103⅜	103¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79½	79½
Mutual Fuel 5s	104½	104½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¾	98¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	100	98
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s '2013	100¾	100⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106½	106½
NY N&H 4s '47	113½	113½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	37	37
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95¼	95¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	46½	46½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102	102
Nor Am Ed 5s C '77	96⅝	96⅝
Nor Pac 4s B 2047	94	94
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110¾	110½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102½	102½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110⅜	110⅜
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	50¼	50
Ore W'ash R & N 4s '61	92½	92½
Otis Steel 6s '41	95	95
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101⅜	101½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	74	74
Paramount Pub 5½s	92	92
Parmlee Trans 6s '44	40	36
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	65½	65½
Penn RR 4½s D	96	96
Penn RR 4¾s '60	99⅝	99¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101⅜	101⅜
Penn RR 5s '64	102½	102½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108¼	108⅝
Peoples G&L 5s reg	102	102
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105¼	105
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	114	114
Pere Marquette 5s '56 A	102⅜	102⅜
Phil Co 5s '67	98¼	97¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102⅜	102⅜
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	97¾	97½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	70½	70⅜
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	99¾	99½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B	99¾	99¾
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53 A	99	99
Port Ry L & P 5½s '42	107¼	107¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	52¼	51⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¼	102½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	89½	89½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	87½	87½
Revere Copr & Br 6s	100	100
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	100	99½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	94⅞	94⅞
Richfield Oil 6s	56½	54
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	99	99
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	98	98
StL & SF 4s Cl A '50	86¾	86¾
StL & SF 4½s '78	78½	78½
StL & SF 5s B '50	100	99½
StL SW con 4s '32	99½	99½
StL SW 1st 5s '52	88	88
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	94½	94½
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	43	43
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	13¼	13¼
Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49	5½	5
Seabd AL con 6s '45	14	13
Seabd All Fla 6s A '35	9¼	9
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85¾	85½
Shell Union 5s '47	80½	80½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	81½	80
Shubert Theater 6s '42	19	18
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	90¼	90¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93¼	93¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97¾	97¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100⅛	99¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	99	98½
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103
So Colo Pow 6s A '47	101¾	101¾
So Pacific 4½s '49 ww	96¼	96¼
So Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	93½	93½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	99¼	98¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	86¾	86
So Ry con 5s '94	106	106
So Ry gen 6s '56	108½	108¼
So Ry 4s M&O div '38	93½	93½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105	105
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¾	98¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	63¼	63½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	13	13
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104	104
Texarkana 1st 5½s "50	101	101
Texas Corp 5s '44	100¼	100
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	96¾	96¾
Third Ave adj 5s '50	25½	25½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	88⅞	88⅞
Union El I & P 1st 5s "32	100	100
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	91	91
Union Pacific 1st 4s "47	97½	97⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99¾	99
Uni BBiscuit 6s '42	100	100
US Rubber 5s '47	70¼	70
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 N	94¼	94½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99¼	99¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	68	67¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	73½	73½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	41	41
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	104	104
Wabash 4½s '78	83	83
Wabash 5s B '76	92½	92½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	99¼	99¼
Wabash 5½s '75	93½	93½
Warner 6s xw	96¼	96¼
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	48	48
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	12¾	12
Warner Bros Pict 6s	67	6½
West Shore 4s 2361	90¼	90¼
Western Electric 5s '44	105	104¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	92¾	93¼
Western Pac 5s A '46	91⅝	91⅝
Western Un R E 4½s '50	101	100⅝
Western Un 5s '51	102½	102½
Western Un 5s '60	102⅞	102½
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '66	87⅝	87⅝
Wheel & L Erie 1st 5s '30	104	104
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	28	28
White Sew Mach 6s '40	25	25
White Sew Mach 6s '38 ww	29	29
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	8	7¼
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	95	95
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98½	98¼
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	51¾	51¾
Youngstown Steet 5s	102¼	101⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec27	Last Dec26
3½s '47	101.25	101.25	101.25	101.25	101.24
1st 4¼s '47	102.29	102.29	102.29	102.29	103.29
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.19	103.18	103.19	103.19
4th 4¼s reg	111.26	111.26	111.26	111.26	103.19
US 3¾s '56	106.	106.2	106.	106.2	
US 4s '54	108.	108.	108.	108.	1063
US 4¼s '52-'53	112.8	112.5	112.4	112.4	112.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	69	68½
Akershus 5s '63	94	93⅜
Antioquia 7s A '45	57½	57½
Antioquia 7s B '45	55	55
Antioquia 7s D '45	55	55
Antwerp 5s '58	96	96
Argentine Gov 5s "45	83½	83⅛
Argentine 5½s '62	85½	85½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90	89½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	89½	89½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	90	89½
Argentine Gov 5½s Oct '60	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	89¾	89½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	90½	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	90½	90½
Australia 4½s '57	65¼	64½
Australia 5s '55	72	71
Australia 5s '57	72	71
Australia 5s '57	71	71
Austria 7s ct	89½	89
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104	103⅞
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98¼	98½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92⅜	92⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¾	101¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107⅛	107
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111¼	111½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107⅞	107⅜
Bergen (City) 5s '49 rdcts	94⅞	94⅞
Berlin 6s '58	68¼	68
Berlin 6½s '50	73	73
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	69	69
Berlin Elec 6½s '49	70	69
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	69	69
Berlin Elec 6s	66½	66¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	79	79
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	38½	37
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	44	44
Bolivia (Rep) '69	37	35
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	57½	56½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	56⅞	56⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	73	72
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	87	87
Bremen 7s '35	91¼	89
Budapest (City) 6s '62	67½	67¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	91¾	91⅜
Buenos Aires 6½s Prov	68	66½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	74	74
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	64	64
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100¾	100½
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100½	100⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	104¼	104
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	53⅞	53⅞
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	68¾	68¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	77	76¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	80½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	70	70
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	72	72
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	71	71
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	72	72
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) '63	72	72
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	60	60
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	56½	56½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	57	56½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	55	55
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	97¾	97¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	73¾	73¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	69	68
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04 '44	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	98½	98½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	70¼	70
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	49	48½
Czechaslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	107¾	107¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93¾	93½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	96½	96¼
Dresden 7s '45	79¾	79¾
Duke Power 6s '66	102¾	102¾
Dutch Rl 5½s Mar '53	101⅜	101⅜
Dutch El 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101¾	101¾
Estonia Bank 7s '67	60	60
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	76	74½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	95	94½
Finnish A 6½s '54	89	89
Finnish B 6½s '54	89	89
Frankfort 6½s	70	68¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	120	120
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¾	125½
German 7s '49	101⅜	101¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	78	76½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	69	69
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	69¼	68¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	78	78
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	90	89½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	70⅝	70
Greek 6s '68	82¾	82¾
Greek 7s '64	93	93
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Harpen 6s '49 ww	81	80
Hungary Mun 7s '46	70	69
Iseder Steel 6s '48	78	78
Irish Free State 5s '60	101⅜	101¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	92	91¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	86⅝	85¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	95	95
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¾	103¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92	92
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	78	78
Karstadt 6s '43	60¼	60
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	91	90
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Ming Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	58¾	58¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	75¼	75¼
New South Wales 5s '57	59⅝	59⅝
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104⅞	104⅞
Norway Bk '70	99½	99½
Norway (King) 5s '63	100¼	100¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	104½	104½
Norway (King) 6s '44	104½	104½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102½
Norwegian El 5½s½s '57	97½	97¼
Oriental Dev 7½s '58	88	88
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	100
Oslo G&E 5s '63	95½	95¼
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102	102
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106⅝	106½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101½	101½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	45	45
Peru 6s '60	35	34½
Peru 6s '61	34½	34
Poland 6s '40	62	62
Poland 7s '47	73¼	72¾
Poland 8s '50	79½	78
Prussia 6s	71½	70
Queensland (State) 7s '41	92	92
Prussia 6½s	75½	75½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	77½	77½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	76	76
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww	73½	73½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	81	80
Rhine Ruhr 6s	60¼	60¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	48⅜	46
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	65½	65¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	37	36¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	49½	49½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	75	75
Rome (City) 6½s '52	78¾	78¼
Royal Dutch 4s ww	87¼	87⅛
Rumania 7s	73	72⅝
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	82	81½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	51¾	51¼
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	41¾	39
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	86	86
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	67	67
Saxon Pub Wks '40	72	72
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	73½	73¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	75¾	73¾
Saxon State 7s '45	78¼	78¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106⅝	108½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	78	78
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	91	90½
Siemens 6½s '51	89	89
Silesia Bk 6s '47	62	62
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	56	56
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	91	91
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105¼	104¾
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	106	106
Toho El Pow 6s '32	97¼	97¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	93¼	93¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	89½	89½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	82½	82
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98½	98⅜
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103	103
Uni Stl W 6½s '48	72	71¾
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	69¼	69¼
Uni Stl W A '47	71⅜	70
Unterelbe 6s '53	69	69
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	74⅞	74¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	99	99
Vienna 6s '52	83	83
Warsaw 7s '58	54½	54½
Westphalia El 6s '53	65¼	65
Wurttemberg 7s '46	84	84
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95	94½

BUSINESS SEEN ON WAY BACK TO NORMAL

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—The nation is returning to a normal condition after a period of too much pessimism, in the opinion of Harvey S. Firestone, tire manufacturer, here to spend the holidays with his family.

People appreciate the value of a dollar more now than they did in the days of extreme optimism, Mr. Firestone said.

"Except for unemployment, America is in the best condition now of any nation of the world," he said. "People just don't realize it fully."

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON (AP)—Money today was 1½ per cent; discount rates—short bills, 2¾ per cent; three months, 2½ per cent.

Cudahy Packing Able to Show Larger Net on Smaller Gross

Sales of $231,400,000 Off From 1929, Following Seven-Year Uninterrupted Rise—Dividend Earned in 1930 by Better Margin—Financial Position Improved

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 93

Comparatively few are the large industrial concerns which can look back over 1930 operations with genuine satisfaction and reveal to stockholders larger net earnings than in 1929. Among those so favored is Cudahy Packing Company, one of the Big Four packers of Chicago. The excellence of this performance is hardly dimmed by the fact that last year was only a fair year for the packers, when it is considered that 1930 has been a year of steadily declining wholesale prices, a trend to which meats were no exception.

The recent statement of Cudahy Packing showing that common dividends were earned by a substantially larger margin than the year before, despite a decline in dollar sales from 1929 of 13.6 per cent, speaks eloquently of increasing economy of operation and determined effort in an industry which is characterized by the very keenest kind of competition.

If 1931 and 1932 are to be years of business recovery the policies and economies now operative should make for increasing effectiveness in the matter of earnings.

Growing Steadily in Size

The history of the Cudahy Packing Company goes back to 1887, when Michael and Edward A. Cudahy together with Philip D. Armour formed the Armour-Cudahy Packing Company, which received its present name when the two brothers bought out the Armour interest in 1890. Since that time the Cudahy dynasty has been kept intact, and the company has grown steadily in size, building plants in various parts of the United States and establishing scores of branch houses from which to distribute its products.

Along with the Armour, Swift and Wilson companies, Cudahy agreed to the so-called Packers' Consent Decree 10 years ago, by which packers were restrained from engaging in any operations not directly related to the packing business, and disposed of its interest in the Wichita Union Stockyards.

Since then many changes have occurred with regard to distribution of goods, and the packers feel that they are entitled to some modification of the decree, enabling them to establish their own retail meat markets, to own interests in public cold storage warehouses and to engage in fresh milk and cream business, all of which would place them in direct competition with the large chain store enterprises.

Widespread Organization

The "Big Four" have petitioned the District of Columbia Supreme Court for the right to compete on an equality with others engaged in the packing business and to be put on an equivalent basis with other large industries. A favorable decision would probably mean larger profits for the big packers and possibly lower prices to the public, though the change would, not be immediate, but would rather be a long-term development. E. A. Cudahy Jr., president, has stated that his company would not open retail stores unless competitors set the pace.

Cudahy Packing Company has nine plants located at Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, Wichita, Los Angeles, St. Paul, North Salt Lake, Detroit and Jersey City and more than 100 branches in various parts of the country, in addition to facilities for mar

The Radio Playhouse — Aviation

All Quiet on the Radio Front

Static Elimination, Divided Like Gaul, Hoves Into Sight

WHAT will 1931 bring to radio? Everyone in radio is restive. They feel that there must be some sort of a change pretty soon for the good of the industry. Sets have been too much alike during the past three years.

Looking for something new immediately suggests television. To predict is difficult, but television does not appear to be around the corner for this coming year. Perhaps the next, but then only in an introductory way.

We have selectivity, more sensitivity than we can use and pretty good tone quality. What more can radio give us? The absence of one thing in that common question shows how much we have come to accept one of radio's greatest drawbacks, static. Poor old static has been accepted along with auto horns, street cars and other common noises.

During the coming year the writer expects to see the definite beginning of reception with static reduced to an ignorable minimum. There are three ways static can be reduced. The first is to "filterize" all electrical apparatus that can give out man-made static. The second is to use more power in broadcasting. The third is to design an eliminating device that will show at least a 50 per cent reduction in the amount of static received on present sets.

The first point is already under way. Interference elimination is now being considered by the leading power and manufacturing interests since they see real sales resistance to anything they may make which produces radio interference. It is going to be difficult to sell electric sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, mixing machines and other appliances which have not been fitted with interference filters. Hundreds of municipal ordinances making it a punishable offense to use electrical apparatus which will produce man-made static are hastening the adoption of this idea. Thus man-made interference is being subdued.

Next comes high power. The trend of the times is reflected first in the recommendation by the Federal Radio Commission's chief examiner's report that 50,000-watt stations be put on all cleared channels, and secondly, the permission given to KDKA to experiment with power up to 400,000 watts. There is no doubt that such power will be used within the next few years and this year will see the movement under way.

More powerful broadcasting means that the receiving sets need only be turned on a little way in order to get good, strong reception. This permits but little static or interference to be picked up. Therefore super-power means the elimination of much of the static.

Finally, we come to the design of static eliminators. These have been relegated to the hypothetical world of perpetual motion machines by most engineers, but the fact remains that marked static reduction is now a possibility in set design. For a practical example we have the Stenode Radiostat of Dr. James Robinson of England, which, if it fulfills no other need, justifies its existence by its ability to eliminate about 75 per cent of the static received, due to its "narrow gate" receiving ability.

Inventions usually come in groups and if the Robinson device does this we are quite sure that other methods of eliminating static to a similar degree will be forthcoming and be here this year at that. This will concentrate engineering interest again on this problem. Then doubtless we shall see the sets of the next few years designed to reduce static down to as far as 90 per cent.

Having covered the three static-elimination possibilities, let us see what we have: marked reduction of electrical noises from machines, superpower to ride over the existing man-made and natural static and finally radio sets which will reject some 90 per cent of any static left to be received after the above two factors are considered.

Surely this indicates a definite possibility in radio which we should all see take definite shape during 1931. There are other phases of radio to discuss, including the program angle, but that must wait. We might say in closing, however, that the program producers are going to have to progress considerably ahead of where they are if they are to keep pace with radio's technical developments this coming year.

VOLNEY D. HURD

When the Storm King Lost!

Railroad Romance Travels the Ether Pathway

"HELLO, KFYR, Bismarck, this is WDAY, Fargo, calling. Can you hear me?" Curious to know what KFYR had to say, I turned to that station, and heard the announcer say, "O. K., WDAY, we hear you."

Turning back to WDAY, I heard the announcer say, "I've got a message for you, KFYR, are you ready?" KFYR answered "O. K." and I heard WDAY transmit the following message:

"Train 122, Engine 2167, Engineer Dickinson, ordered for nine-thirty out of Jamestown."

At intervals, all evening long, I heard WDAY call KFYR asking if "he was there," breaking in on warbling grand opera stars, speakers or pianists, to send messages, now a train order and then a message, carrying news, good or bad, to someone residing in some remote, small town, asking listeners-in to copy. All sorts of messages were broadcast and I wondered what it was all about.

Listening in the following morning, I still heard messages being transmitted in the same manner, and then learned that a devastating sleet storm had disrupted telegraphic communication over a large area.

The main line of one transcontinental railway system over a stretch of 18 or 20 miles had suffered badly; hundreds of poles were down and the wires were broken in thousands of places. Transportation by rail had been completely at a standstill, the dispatcher at the east end of the Fargo Division being unable to get orders to trains departing from the terminal west of him.

In this emergency, radio was resorted to. WDAY located at Fargo, is approximately 200 miles from KFYR at Bismarck, these two stations bridging over the devastated district.

Telegraph operators were placed at WDAY and KFYR. Orders were issued, broadcast from WDAY to KFYR, then sent to Jamestown from Bismarck by telephone or telegraph. To assure that these orders were correct and thoroughly understood, they were "checked" and "double checked." Orders from the chief dispatcher at Jamestown were telegraphed KFYR and then transmitted to WDAY in the same way.

After the first day, radio sets were placed in the offices of the dispatchers and at various stations along the line. These sets were all tuned in on WDAY all of the time, so that calls could be heard by the operators, and, if the messages concerned any of them, they were prepared to copy.

Not only were train orders handled, but messages from power companies telephone companies and others to their field men, by these two stations. As the operators became more accustomed to their work, these messages were handled very rapidly, one train order being handled from Fargo to Jamestown, OK'd and completed in 10 minutes.

The messages transmitted by WDAY and KFYR were copied, not only by the persons to whom addressed, but by the listeners, and in one instance an operator received some seven or eight calls from friends in town, asking if he had received the message. The novelty of it all appealed to many, and they turned from WDAY to KFYR and from KFYR to WDAY, determined not to miss anything, some even sitting up, far in to the night, to "get an ear full."

Cars were diverted in transit. Men shifted from place to place, like pawns on a chess board.

The damage done by this sleet storm mounted into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and a week afterward little progress has been made in the repair work. Poles were broken, snapped off close to the ground by the weight of the sleet-covered wires, and the wires themselves sagged lower and lower, finally breaking under the strain.

What a contrast the handling of messages by radio was, as compared with the period of 20 years ago!

A sleet storm of the proportions of this one, or a blizzard, meant complete isolation to communities off the main lines of railroad and the main traveled highways. In one instance that I can recall, all transportation facilities were cut off, and all communication, which in those days meant telegraph and telephone, disrupted for a period of two weeks, and only restored by the herculean efforts of the railway and telegraph and telephone companies. In many such cases the inhabitants suffered great hardships and inconvenience.

Transportation may be cut off, but never again will all communication, because of the fact that there is not a hamlet in the country which does not boast a radio set. Undesired isolation is ended.

L. W.

Working Through the Fog

London

HAVE you ever driven an automobile in a dense fog? You grope along, using the fence rails and shoulders of the road to guide you. But imagine an aviator flying in this great misty void without any of these familiar objects to guide him. Also remember the slowest speed at which he can go is probably three times as fast as your crawling motor speed.

Flying in fog demands infallible methods comparable to the reliability of railroad signals, according to F. W. Meredith, in a paper read before the members of the Royal Aeronautical Society. The equipment needed naturally divides itself into two classes of instruments: to enable one to fly "blind" to his destination, and, to land.

Existing control apparatus takes care of rudder or lateral movement, whereas true automatic control should also govern altitude and landing. Rudder control alone only releases the pilot's feet. New gyroscopic apparatus weighing about 80 pounds has now been developed controlling the elevators and indicating height above the ground. Thus an approach has been made to the absolute requirement of both hands and feet free.

On the instrument board is a dial which shows an airplane flying away from the observer. This dial of course moves with the airplane but a white line on it remains level, denoting the actual horizon. This is the Sperry gyroscopic pitch and turn indicator.

Another instrument dial has a white circular disk behind a circular black mark on the dial glass. When the plane is level the white disk inside obviously cannot be seen. Any deviation, therefore, is shown by the appearance of a white crescent. This is called a pitch and yaw indicator. With this last instrument a pilot who had no experience was able, after five minutes' practice, to fly five miles through a solid bank of clouds.

Obviously it is no use to fly in a fog if you cannot reach your objective. The common methods of locating a field have been either by radio ground signals which notify the pilot of the direction of the field or a pilot balloon tethered above the fog. A proximeter has now been devised which consists of a weight suspended 13 feet below the wheels by linen thread which in turn is attached to a trigger controlling lamp circuits. As long as the weight hangs free a green light is seen. When the weight touches the ground the increased drag switches on two red lamps. One hundred landings were made, the necessary precision being attained first by the pitch and yaw indicator and finally the proximeter.

For long distance flights the automatic pilot will probably come into use. Radio is no less essential. The essential instruments required for the densest fog are a sensitive amerold barometer, the reed indicator for the radio, and a ground proximeter. But finally, pertinently observed Mr. Meredith, avoid flying in fog whenever possible.

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The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, DEC. 29

Orchestral

Gypsy Music Makers (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch and his string ensemble. 5

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Familiar classics. 6:05.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Overture, Bartered Bride (Smetana); Gavotte, Mignon (Thomas); Elegy, Third Suite (Tchaikovsky); Evening in the Mountains (Grieg); Arthur Foreman, oboe soloist; Second Polonaise (Liszt). 10.

Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and his Gang (WJZ Chain). Forty-five minutes. 7:45.

Voice of Columbia (CBS—T). Soloists and symphony orchestra. 8.

Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Varied hour with Russian, Spanish and Viennese trend. 8:30.

Lewis James, tenor; Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (General Motors —WEAF—T). Gershwin, Deppen, Friml and Lehar. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Sam Lanin's Orchestra; male trio (Bristol Myers—WJZ Chain). Popular medleys. 8:30.

Lillian Knowles, contralto; Retting and Platt, piano duo; Victor Young's Orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). Two ballads and an aria by Miss Knowles in surrounding popular review. 9.

"Mardi Gras" (CBS—T). Soloists, girls' trio, male quartet and orchestra. 9.

"An Evening in Paris" (Bourjois—CBS—T). Soloists, quartet and orchestra. 9:30.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; quartet; soloist (CBS—T). 10.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Ames 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). New Year's program. 7:30.

Arabesque (CBS—T). Desert play. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). Mrs. Templeton Jones's New Year's party. 9:30.

"Reigate Puzzle" (WEAF Chain). Sherlock Holmes. 10.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ —T). 10:30.

Nit Wit Hour (CBS). The "brighter" drama. drama. 10:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name" (WEAF—T). Edwin Alger newspaperman. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Interpretations of the news. 6:45. 8.

"1930 in Retrospect" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald's "World Today." 7:15.

"How's Business" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor. 8.

Fifteen Minutes in the Nation's Capital (WEAF—T). 8:15.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T.) Regular Monday period of Scripps-Howard columnist. 11:15.

Vocal Ensembles

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Monday's Features

WEEI

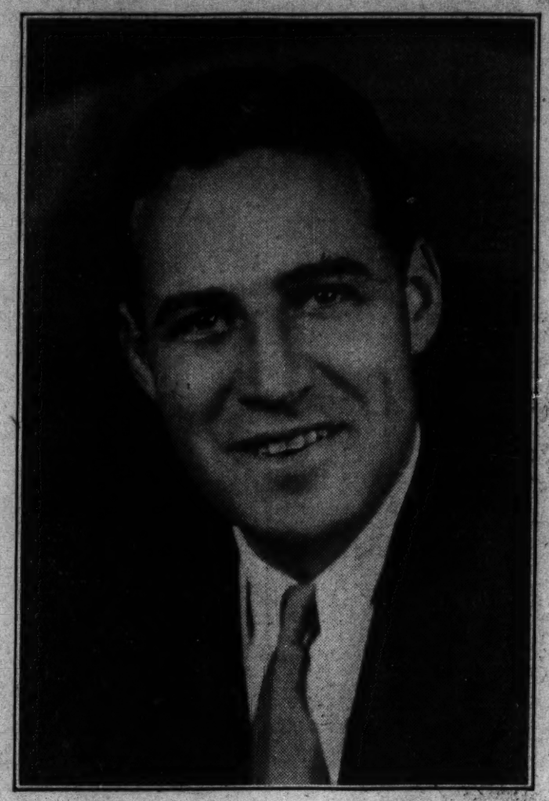
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Jean Carroll.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 Noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.



HORACE HEIDT

Californianizing Manhattan

And Don't Forget to Meet "Lobo"

IT'S a funny thing about Horace Heidt and his Californians. It is no good at all to say of them: "Oh, it's just another band; a pretty good one, all right, but still, just another band." Because if you will excuse the cliche, that isn't the half of it. Horace Heidt and his Californians don't seem to be just another band at all, and for the strangest reasons you can imagine. Some of the reasons are technical. Some of them are as far from technical as reasons could be.

We will dispose of the technical ones. When Heidt and the fourteen boys who are the Californians went to the University of California, they made a sort of agreement among themselves, like Fontaine Fox's Little Scorpions. They would stick together through college with the formal purpose of getting to know each other well enough to know also how to play beautiful dance music beautifully together. They would, during their college years, play as many paying engagements as possible (since $20 for playing a dance is $20, especially if you are at least partially earning your way through college); and when they were all equipped with degrees and so free to go and see what the world would give them in exchange for the equipment, they would still stick together and enter professional life as a unit.

So much for that. Each learned to play six instruments. Play them well, that is, not just play at them. Each learned to sing more than passably and to dance. (Because who ever heard of a good musician in an orchestra who couldn't dance well himself?) Each studied harmony and counterpoint, harder than most boys in college study those subjects.

Once there was a setback to the program; Heidt got smashed up in football and it looked as if the band would have a new leader. But Heidt had made up his mind he was going to conduct that band when it sallied forth, so he took steps, and the people who looked gloomy about him stood back and gaped, and pretty soon he was on his way again, at the head of the Californians.

There is a lot more to the story, but we must skip that and come now to a year ago. Horace Heidt took his Californians to Europe. The Prince of Monaco wheedled the crowd to Monte Carlo. "We had a lot of fun; mostly in sign language, because our French and theirs didn't seem to—well you get what I mean."

They came back. Ralph Hitz of "The New Yorker" hotel was looking for something just like Heidt and his Californians (whether he knew, precisely, that he was, or not.) Hitz made signs, and Heidt made signs back again and that's one reason why you can't begin to get into the Terrace Room at The New Yorker at dinner time unless you and "Petrash," the head-waiter, have had a few magical words together.

Now, for the nontechnical reasons. It begins, I think, with something intangible in the group. Some bond that you couldn't put into words even if you could see it. The boys, all fraternity men, live together on one floor of the hotel. Promptly at 2:30 every day they rehearse. It is a co-operative orchestra. Heidt is the head of it, and yet he isn't because a Princeton Bicker week never had anything on Bicker Hour among the Californians whenever man is free to rip the program and the way of its playing all to pieces, to the end that it may be a better program when it is presented to the public.

A part of every man's salary is automatically extracted from his envelope and invested by a well-known Wall Street house. There is an educational committee in the organization, and mornings the Californians get up and go about in buses and see historic landmarks. No Californian is going to be a dud in the matter of American history.

And then the playing. There is a lot of what is known as "trick music." For instance, I saw the lights of the room turned low, and in a moment I beheld the orchestra disintegrate like pieces of glass in a kaleidoscope, and fiddlers, saxophonists, clarinet players and so on began circling through the crowds on the dance floor, playing all the while; a sort of musical firefly business. Quite charming. Quite informal. Immensely good-humored, and very popular, so it appeared, with the dancers.

And then there is Lobo. Lobo is a police dog. He belongs to one of the band. The Californians are their own floor show and Lobo is part of it. Now you can say all you want to about a police dog not being a suitable decoration to a restaurant where there is dancing. But the fact remains that Lobo, being a gentleman and a scholar, is an immense decoration to the place. On the other hand, of course you know and I know that you must be very ingenuous indeed—genuinely so—to introduce a police dog into so sophisticated an atmosphere as the Terrace of the New Yorker.

But that's what I mean by the nontechnical reasons for this success. The Californians haven't borrowed anyone else's shoes. They have ideas. Not always orthodox ideas. But they stick by them, and the results justify it.

Just once I asked Horace Heidt a question with serious implications.

"And I suppose you have a definition of jazz?" After all, the fellow is an accomplished musician. And a man in such a business as his is supposed to have a definition of jazz as a plumber is to have a blow torch.

And his answer I recommend as "The Neatest Trick of the Week."

"Jazz," said he, smiling pleasantly, "is what the public wants."

JANET MABIE

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500ke-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Rosalie Winns, songs.
6:15 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and Davie.
7:00 WEEI Ensemble.
7:00 Jesters Male Trio.
8:15 NBC, Arthur "Bugs" Baer; Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh, orchestra.
8:30 Recorded program.
8:45 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900ke-333m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:15—"We're in the Army Now."
5:30 Stocks; "Evening Stars" music.
5:55 Road reports; time; weather.
6:03 Dinner music.
6:15 Reinhert and Slater, piano duo.
6:30 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas. Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Sandy MacFarlane, Scottish entertainer; Chimney Swallows Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:00 Gilbert and Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel program.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera Company: "Il Trovatore."
11:00 Time; weather.
1:15 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "East" vs. "West" football game from Los Angeles.
7:00 "Mirth Quakers"; recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Henry Burbig, dialect comedian; soloists; Freddie Rich's orchestra.
8:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: Recorded.
8:30 Merrymakers Orchestra.
8:45 Book of Gems Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band.
9:30 CBS, National Radio Forum.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat sketch, "The Night Riders."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack, Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830ke-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Wongberg's Northlanders.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.

FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 28

WEEI, Boston (500ke-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Handel's "Messiah," by Mormon Tabernacle Choir.
1:15 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:45 Claire Maents, soprano.
2:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
2:30 "Famous Faiths."
3:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat; sketch, "Before Twelve."
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; time; Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; concert orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

10:00 a. m.—"Air Castle."
10:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
10:45 South Church, Springfield.
1:00 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:15 "Jewish Progress in America."
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor.
3:00 Hour for Religious Liberals.
4:00 NBC, Coon and Sanders, piano and vocal.
4:15 NBC, Canadian Pacific Musical Crusaders: ensemble; orchestra.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; quartet; ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; sextet; orchestra.
6:00 Time; weather; vocal duo.
6:15 "Chronicles"; recorded program.
6:45 Temperature; "Pianologue," John Orth.
7:00 Time; Westinghouse Players: Pollock's "The Enemy."
7:30 NBC, Josef Koestner's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor; George Bass, violinist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick quartet; Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist.
8:15 NBC, Colliers Hour: sketches; talks; music.
9:15 Recorded sketch.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 Einar Hanson, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:00 Time; weather.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Recorded dance music.
12:30 Russian Art Choir.
2:00 "What's What in Books," Robert Emmons Rogers.
2:15 Knickerbocker Quartet.
2:30 CBS, Cathedral Hour: chorus; orchestra.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor: Symphony in D. Minor (Franck); Le Festin de L'Araignee (Roussel); Nocturne (Debussy); Rokoczy March (Berlioz).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, French Trio; Marion McAfee, soprano.
6:00 Earle Nelson, tenor; Funnybouers, male trio; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Diane Howard, soprano; Ben Alley, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Fluffettes Orchestra.
7:15 Emily McKenzie, soprano.
7:30 Arthur Fiedler, conducting orchestra of Boston Symphony players.
8:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
8:15 CBS, Sigmund Spaeth, lecture-recital.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, The Gauchos Ensemble.
9:00 CBS, "Old Curiosity Shop": sketch.
9:30 CBS, "Tone Pictures": orchestra.
10:00 Royal's Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor; Royal Duotones.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; Russian soloists; balalaika ensemble.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Metropolitan Theater organ recital, Arthur J. Martel.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830ke-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 Beverly High School Band.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music program.

RADIO STATION FOR ALBANY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Removal of station WOKO from Poughkeepsie, under permission of the Federal Radio Commission, will give Albany its first radiocasting station. WOKO, Inc., has recently been organized here, and will be operated as part of the Columbia network, in coöperation with the Gannett chain of newspapers. The station and studio are being equipped for operation early in January.

MUSSOLINI TO SPEAK BY RADIO TO AMERICA

Benito Mussolini, Prime Minister of Italy, will speak to an American radio audience for the first time on New Year's Day, Jan. 1, at 2 p. m., eastern standard time, through the combined transcontinental networks of the National Broadcasting Company. Signor Mussolini will speak for 15 minutes in English from Rome. The address will be broadcast from Rome by short waves, whence it will be picked up in the United States at Long Island and transferred to the chains. America will return the compliment by releasing the talk simultaneously to five of its relay short wave broadcasting stations, those operating in conjunction with WGY, Schenectady; WJZ, New York; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WBZ, Springfield, Mass.; and KGO, Oakland, Calif.

MANITOBANS UTILIZE BARLEY FOR FUEL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Tottering prices and a disappearing market have forced Manitoba farmers to put to a new use the golden-hued barley that once brought them large revenues. Now the grain is used to keep their homes warm. As a fuel, it is much cheaper than the customary coal or wood. And it makes good fodder for their live stock, too.

Reports received in Winnipeg state that farmers in the vicinity of the town of Roland are usng barley to heat their homes. One bushel is sufficient for the day, though more enduring fuel has to be used at night.

CANADIAN CONTRACTOR GIVES AID TO JOBLESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO — A steam shovel was eliminated from excavation work here and replaced by 60 "pick and shovel men" by a contractor to give practical aid in the unemployment situation.

Proponent or Opponent?

Radio's Relation to Good Music Is Analyzed

IN ONE corner of the living room stands a piano stiff with lack of use, its strings long since silent. The reason stands in another corner. It is a shiny radio receiver. Thus do anti-radio people picture the effect of radio "taking the place of music." But has it?

"How much has radio really affected the standard of music?" is a more logical question. It cannot be denied that the radio has caused a great decrease in the manufacture and sale of pianos and other musical instruments, and that many music teachers find their pupils lacking in interest and unwilling to practice. However, there is a brighter side to this question.

Music and radio go hand in hand in many respects. One is somewhat dependent upon the other, and is therefore necessary for the success of the other. Many prominent business concerns realize that the best results in advertising come from broadcasting programs of high class music. To do this properly they must employ the best artists. The public is thereby afforded an opportunity to hear and enjoy good music. Through the broadcasting of the lighter programs the young student of music is enabled to gain experience in performing before the public, and his ability is brought to the attention of his audience. If he has talent, it will be discovered.

Another way in which radio and music coöperate is through the means of the radio to bring classical music to people in rural districts, and even to those living in remote parts of the globe. It is also true that people of moderate circumstances, formerly denied the best in music, now become acquainted with the master works of music and with the renowned artists themselves, who often announce their programs and give an interpretation of each musical number.

Another interesting point is the existence of a mathematical relationship between the radio wave and the vibration of the musical tone. The frequency of the radio wave is much more rapid, but it is interesting to note that they are similar in theory. Were it otherwise, our concerts might be received in a distorted form, or perhaps in another key. We would not feel so friendly toward the radio if the rendition of Beethoven's Minuet in G reached us in F sharp, or in a form entirely foreign to our major and minor scales. The fact is, our grandest symphonies are received in absolute accuracy. Two proofs which may be offered in support of this point are the willingness of the artists to have their compositions broadcast, and the fact that a student of music with a true ear for pitch may easily follow through a radio program on his own piano when it is tuned to international pitch.

Regarding the question of so much jazz, let us remember that jazz existed long before the discovery of the radio. If some people wish to hear it continually, the blame can hardly be placed upon the radio. It is being broadcast morning, noon and night; but the need for a change in the system of broadcasting can be handled best by educating public taste. The misuse of a discovery is not the fault of the discovery. Just how these changes will come, and what they will be, is not easy to say.

It is quite generally believed that this inferior type of program exists because the radio has been a sort of fad, and as the novelty wears off, programs will improve. Thus through its musical educational possibilities radio may yet prove music's greatest boon.

S. B. D.

WET RULING VALIDITY DENIED

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Refusing to consider a recent decision of Federal District Judge William Clark of Newark, N. J., that held the Eighteenth Amendment invalid, Federal Judge Joseph W. Molyneaux denied release of an alleged liquor law violator, Dec. 22. Frank Hiller, a farmer, sought release on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, which cited the Clark decision in support.

POST OFFICE RECORD BROKEN

CHICAGO (AP)—All records were broken in the Chicago post office Dec. 22 when 15,000,000 pieces of first class mail were received, Postmaster Arthur C. Lueder said. The previous record of 12,000,000 was established in 1923.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Apartments of one to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Excellent cuisine.
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Apartments arranged from one to five rooms to suit the most discriminating. Furnished or unfurnished and immediately available for your occupancy.
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of ROBERT A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Director
"Inspection Is Cordially Invited"

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Beautiful furnished four-room-and-porch apartment, overlooking Country Club grounds and mountains. Write MANAGER, 15 Golf Street.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4746.

BOSTON—Furnished apartment in Fenway district available for winter months. Box T-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Unusualy attractive, sunny, 7-room apartment; lower floor, Colonial-type 2-family house; fireplace, garage; shade trees and garden; quiet Aberdeen section near reservoir; 25 minutes from Park St. present tenants leaving town business reasons after 4 years' occupancy; will redecorate. Tel. Stadium 9238. G-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Four rooms, heated; sunny exposure, enclosed piazza, nice floors, continuous hot water. Somerset 7730.

NORFOLK, VA.—For rent to couple. Jan. 1, furnished, heated apartment 4 rooms, bath and phone. Phone 43234.

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Exclusive one and two-room suites; furnished or unfurnished; modern in every particular, and ideally located.
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In Good Neighborhood
15 Minutes from Tremont St.
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c; sample free. F. C. CALF CO., Dept. 102, 18 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

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GIVE A PUPPY—Beautiful rough coat St. Bernard puppies; nicely marked. BONNY VIEW KENNELS, P. O. Box 1860, Asheville, N. C.

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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Hollywood—Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.
Jacksonville—Union News Stand No. 1, Terminal Station.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Security News Stand, 117 Northeast First Ave.; Alcazar Hotel News Stand, 500 Biscayne Bldg.
Orlando—Brown News Co., adjoining Beecham Theatre.
Sarasota—Sarasota News Co., Post Office Arcade.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 108 Central Ave.; Mack's Milk Depot, 214 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—Home City News Company, Zack and Franlin Sts.; J. E. Baer's News Stand, 3 Post Office Arcade.

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Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 91½ Marietta St.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.
Brunswick—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer, Oglethorpe Hotel.
Macon—Hotel Dempsey News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand.
Savannah—Chas. Lamar, 44 Bull St.

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Asheville—D. N. Pater, 3 Haywood St.; O. A. Robertson's News Stand, Langren Hotel.
Charlotte—Charlotte Hotel News Stand.
Kenly—Rufus Gardner, The Sport Store.
Raleigh—Sir Walter Hotel News Stand.
Wilmington—Service News Stand, 300 Front St.

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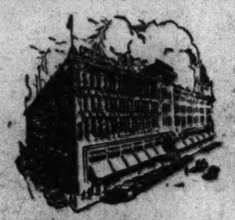

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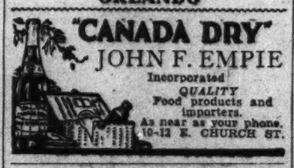

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FLORIDA

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"Narrow and extra narrow," "Wide and extra wide," combination last. Widths AAAAA to EEE.
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
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3 Service Cars Free Road Service
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Quality Shoes for Men and Ladies
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FLORIDA

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NO OBLIGATION
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Popular priced Boys' and Girls' Apparel from ages one to eighteen

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Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
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SEE NEXT PAGE

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

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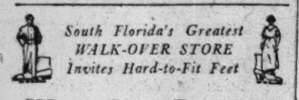

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A Clean Service for Every Need.
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"We outfit 'em from six to sixty"

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Independent—Progressive—Competitive

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Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

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All branches of beauty culture.
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ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

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Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Room
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Drink More Milk
We Invite You to Visit and Inspect Our Modern Dairy
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Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
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We deliver Anywhere
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Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
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Corner 2nd and College Streets

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Every Banking Service
Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance
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Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
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Commercial
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Capital $500,000.00; Surplus Profits, etc. Over $975,000.00
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Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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MOTHER, permanently established in Switzerland, gladly welcomes children to share with her children, home life and school advantages; girls from infancy; boys from infancy to 8 years; loving, efficient supervision; assistant is a graduate of two home training schools of Edinburgh, Scotland; Christian Scientists preferred. Apply MRS. HILL, Castel Rivaz, Territet-Montreux.

ST. LEONARDS ON SEA, SUSSEX—Two ladies receive children with or without mothers or nurses. 2, The Green.

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PARIS—"Suzy OLLIVIER" (herself); dressmaking, lingerie; comes to your home. Write to 6 rue de Calais XVIIème. Telephone Central 34-05.

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PARIS—Protestant family receives paying guests desirous improving French. Box E-60, The Christian Science Monitor, 3, Av. de l'Opera.

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Kompagnistraede 37. Telf. Byen 105Y
Great variety of articles useful & beautiful in Glass, Crystal, Ceramic, Gold and Silver. Orders received. Repairs at very moderate prices.
MISS C. A. VON ROSEN, GOLDSMITH

ROSKILDE

The mixture
SVINEHELD
or Fishmeal dried yeast and Vitamon-yeast for Pigs.
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FRANCE

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Antoine VERARDO
"TEINTURERIE DES ROSES"
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DYER AND DRY CLEANER
Tel.: 22-27

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ALFRED SHARON
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Many years of experience

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HOME-MADE CAKES

MAISON DE BLANC
B. GUETSCHEL
23, Place Saint Roch, Menton
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HAND EMBROIDERIES

HOTEL BANASTRON
Menton. Promenade du Cap Martin.
FIRST CLASS SELECT HOTEL
Open all the year

"SELECTA"
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LEATHER GOODS

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Are you thinking to enjoy our sunshine? WHY NOT
INVEST IN AN APARTMENT
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Running water in every room.
Lift, Central Heating.
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Complete and Conscientious Garage SERVICE
We will buy, sell, exchange or repair a car of any make. Hire you one for a day or a month with or without a chauffeur.
ACCESSORIES
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Near Eiffel Tower. Modern hotel in an airy and quiet place (ten minutes from the Opéra). 100 rooms, some with bath. English spoken. Up-to-date restaurant.

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Operated by Experts—Soft Water
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EXQUISITE
HAND-EMBROIDERED
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The smallest but smartest
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The success of the season.
WILSON'S UNIQUE BAGS Frs. 105.-
SEE HIS UMBRELLAS Frs. 200

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Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX,
EMBROIDERIES.
Our colors guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER
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Commissions Filled Purchases Made
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HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

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Telephone: Laborde 26-78.
Commercial & Society Stationery
Clients' own ideas carefully executed.

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CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
English Spoken. Se Habla Espagnol.

GERMANY

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BLUMENHAUS SCHULZ
Wilmersdorf Güntzel Str. 44
Tel. Pfalzburg 6548
FLORIST

EUGEN ZEISE
Greifswalder Str. 43. Tel. Königstadt 824
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House & Kitchen Utensils, Glass & China, Haus- & Küchengeräte, Glas, Porzellan.
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Siemensstadt: Brunnenstr. 27
Tel.: Stephan 2413 und Fraunhofer 2329
Konserven, Mehl- u. Mühlenfabrikate

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Phone J 2 Oliva 4813 and 1979
Close to Station Charlottenburg
Every comfort, running water and telephone in every room.

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Bellevue Str. 19/20, Potsdamer Platz
One of Berlin's largest and finest
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If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue, call C2 Bismarck 3423, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
Ferdinandstrasse 23

Elegant Dresses, Coats, Hats and Underwear. Modern Dressmaking Establishment
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GERMANY

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HOLLAND

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SPLENDID HOTEL
A marvelous situation on the Italian Riviera
Homelike, Moderate Prices
Prop. Valentini Family

ROME

Embassy Tea Rooms
74 VIA SISTINA
LIGHT LUNCHEONS
TEAS SUPPERS
American Specialties
English Management
OPEN ALL YEAR ROUND
Piccadilly
ITALIAN EMBROIDERIES
CHILDREN'S FROCKS

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitter
SCHELLER & CO.
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Oil, Packing and Ship Store Dealer

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts
Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan
5

High Class Drapers
BRUNKEBERGS MAGASINET
KUNGSGATAN 8

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FRUIT STORE
Birger Jarlsgatan 32
Tel. Norr 983, and Norr 2402

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TEACHER
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SWITZERLAND

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Bollwerk 15

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ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE
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Children's Dresses

SCHMIDT
MÖBELFABRIK BERN
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TELEFON BOLLWERK 7535

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JEWELLERS
GOLD and SILVERSMITHS
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CARPETS and LINOLEUM

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BERNE, SWITZERLAND
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. Bw. 22.31

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO., A.G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

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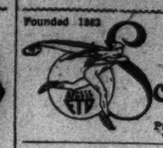

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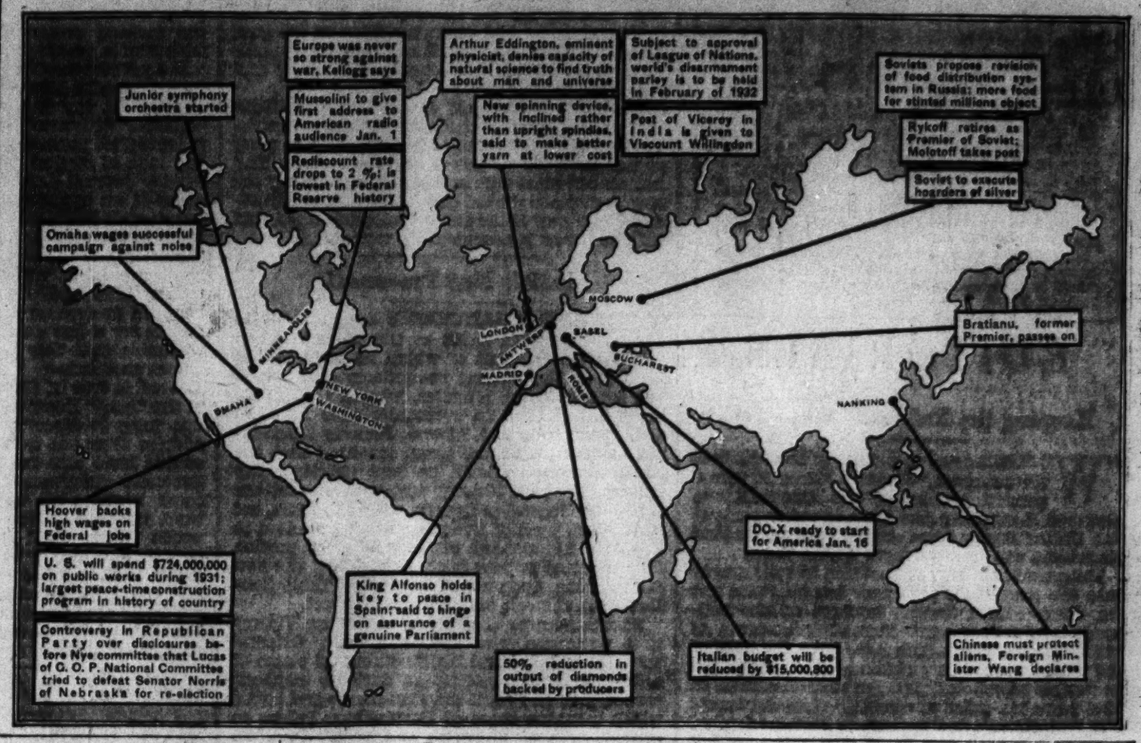

Junior symphony orchestra started
Europe was never so strong against war, Kellogg says
Mussolini to give first address to American radio audience Jan. 1
Rediscount rate drops to 2 %; is lowest in Federal Reserve history
Arthur Eddington, eminent physicist, denies capacity of natural science to find truth about man and universe
New spinning device, with inclined rather than upright spindles, said to make better yarn at lower cost
Subject to approval of League of Nations, world's disarmament parley is to be held in February of 1932
Post of Viceroy in India is given to Viscount Willingdon
Soviets propose revision of food distribution system in Russia; more food for stinted millions object
Rykoff retires as Premier of Soviet; Molotoff takes post
Soviet to execute hoarders of silver
Omaha wages successful campaign against noise
Bratianu, former Premier, passes on
Hoover backs high wages on Federal jobs
U. S. will spend $724,000,000 on public works during 1931; largest peace-time construction program in history of country
King Alfonso holds key to peace in Spain; said to hinge on assurance of a genuine Parliament
Controversy in Republican Party over disclosures before Nye committee that Lucas of C. O. P. National Committee tried to defeat Senator Norris of Nebraska for re-election
50% reduction in output of diamonds backed by producers
DO-X ready to start for America Jan. 16
Italian budget will be reduced by $15,000,000
Chinese must protect aliens, Foreign Minister Wang declares
MOSCOW
LONDON
AMSTERDAM
MADRID
BASEL
BUCHAREST
NANKING
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
OMAHA

All Nature

Hawthorn

BECAUSE of their various and distinct phases of beauty at all seasons, the hawthorns are highly favored for landscape gardening. In May, after the indented leaves have developed, clusters of the white or pink blossoms appear. Gradually the fruit forms into "haws" (like tiny apples), which ripen in September.

With some species these scarlet haws remain on the tree through the winter, making a striking picture when snow covers the ground. In the autumn the foliage turns scarlet and gold; but even after the leaves have fallen, the interlaced bent branches, accented irregularly with sharp thorns, are of decorative value.

In England the flowers of this comparatively small tree are renowned, as it has long been the custom there to garnish houses with hawthorn blossoms on May Day.

Professor Sargent has listed 128 varieties of hawthorns native to the United States. As numerous insects are attracted to the delicately fragrant flowers, cross-fertilization results, and new variations spring up constantly.

Thorn apples, or hawthorns, are quite hardy and make attractive hedge or park trees; they well repay the attention that is required in cultivation. Incidentally, care should be taken in transplanting them from the wild state, as they develop long tap roots.

A Word a Day

Mellifluous

This word is so supersweet that it is difficult to use it without a wee bit of satire. The recognized definition is, however, "flowing sweetly, honeyed," and it is applied chiefly to speech.

"Mellifluous" was incorporated into our language from the Latin *mellifluus*, "flowing like honey," compounded of *mel*, "honey," and *fluere*, "to flow." Honey is sweet, of course, but it is also a bit thick.

Mel-lif'-lu-ous is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in recent, *i* as in *it*, *u* as *oo* in *food*, *ou* as *u* in circus.

"St. Bernard, on account of his eloquence, was known as the Mellifluous Doctor."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Odds and Ends

Massachusetts Leads

Massachusetts leads the states in the number of cities with more than 100,000 population, with nine to her credit; Ohio takes second place with eight.

Dry Newspapers

A survey of 1438 daily newspapers published in the United States revealed the fact that 56 per cent of them were found to favor prohibition editorially.

Lights Must Be Dimmed

Motorists in Germany driving on roads parallel with railroad tracks must dim their lights when a train is approaching, as their headlights make it difficult for engine drivers to see their signals.

A Quotation for Today

THE fatal tendency of mankind to leave off thinking about a thing, when it is no longer doubtful, is the cause of half their errors.—JOHN STUART MILL.

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning interchange of correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

Watsonville, California

Dear Editor:

My particular interest in the Monitor is centered in the Young Folks' Page and Mail Bag. In my school work when I need a news item or picture I always find exactly what I need in the Monitor. Not only for school but for my spare time I can always find something interesting to read.

I want to tell you about a party I gave, using ideas taken from the Monitor. I invited my Sunday School class and gave what I called a "Monitor Party." I wrote out my invitations, and in two corners I printed a picture of Snubs. For the games, I had puzzles and games I had cut out of the Monitor, also the Snubs' tail game. For the baskets I used a pattern found in the Monitor. The recipes for the refreshments were also taken from the Monitor. We had cake, cookies, and candy, besides ice cream. The place cards were Snubs, Waddles, and interesting pictures and cartoons with a riddle and Lighter Vein attached.

If any girls would like to write to me I will be happy to receive their letters. I am 13 and interested in music (play the piano and flute), cooking and sewing. Margaret I.

[Thank you for telling us about the Monitor party, Margaret.—Ed.]

Bellingham, Washington

Dear Editor:

I would like to get into correspondence with anyone in any country. I am almost fifteen years old and in my first year in high school. I have a large stamp collection and would like to exchange stamps with anyone.

The city I live in is a coast city, with Mt. Baker in the background. All the year round we can see its snow-covered peaks. We have not had snow yet in the city, but the country, just outside the city, has had a little.

We live in the northern part of the city, in a rather large house, with a big pond in the yard. I call the pond mine because I have at least 30 goldfish and several turtles in the pond. They live there all the year, and during the winter when the ice is on the pond I have to be careful that there is a hole in the ice so they can breathe.

I have two sisters and one brother, and we all go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I hope I shall hear from Japan and Spain, as well as from other countries.

My best wishes to the Editor and all the Mail Baggers. Annabel B.

Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Dear Editor:

I have looked forward to writing to the Mail Bag column, and now find I can wait no longer. The Mail Bag letters are a mystery to be solved by answering the letters to find out more about the writer. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School only a few months, but I am very much interested in it, and enjoy going very much.

Since I was born in Detroit, Michigan, and have traveled to Florida, I have many interesting tales to tell. It seems wonderful that we can have sunshine here, while it is snowing in other places. I hope this letter will be published, since this is my first attempt to find new friends.

I am 14 years old and would like to hear from everyone anywhere. I will answer all of the letters. Hoping I get loads, —— Lois R.

Haverhill, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I would like to express my appreciation for having the wonderful privilege of having the Monitor to read. In my home we have many different newspapers. Having the opportunity to compare other papers with the Monitor, I have learned to realize the good which this lovely daily paper brings to us and to appreciate the peace and purity it expresses. The name of this paper expresses just what we need and receive from it.

Recently I had the privilege of paying a visit to Worcester, Massachusetts. It is the first time I have ever been there. The people whom I was visiting made a special effort to show me as much as they could of the city.

It is a beautiful city. Among the many buildings which I saw were the Bancroft Hotel, City Hall, the Court House, and the Christian Science Church (First Church). I enjoyed the few days that I spent there immensely.

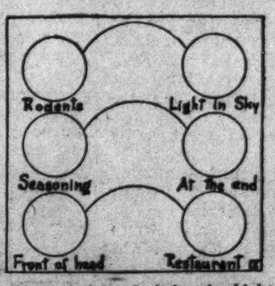
I would like to receive correspondents from Worcester, Mass., and Methuen, Mass. I have friends and relatives there and would love to have a Mail Bag correspondent.

I am 16 years of age and a junior in high school. My love to all readers of the Monitor. Helen R.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.
2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Transposed Words Puzzle



In the left-hand circles should be written four-letter words, the meanings of which are given below each circle. If you use the correct words, the letters forming them may be transposed to spell other four-letter words, the meanings of which are given under the right-hand circles.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Recipe Puzzle: Penoche.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

On It Goes

(London Daily Mail)

Shrewsbury, Eng.

AFTER 13 years a sum of money has been received by Maj. J. Becke, chief constable of the Shropshire County Police, to pay for the damage caused by a man who carried out a burglary at a grocer's shop during the war.

Inclosed with the money was a letter which stated that the sender had broken a window and stolen goods from the shop in 1917, and added:

"I don't know the cost of the damage done, but I am enclosing this sum in reparation. I find that the shop has changed hands and that Mrs. —— [the proprietor in 1917] has gone away. Please forward this money to her."

The money and the letter have now been forwarded to Mrs. ——, the owner of the shop in 1917, and she said to me today:

"Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction. If the man who has sent the money is a reader of the Daily Mail, I should like him to know that as a thank offering for such a demonstration of honor I have given the money to charity in the hope that it will give those benefiting the joy it has given me to receive it."

In Lighter Vein

F. BEAVEN

Specially Designed Typewriter for Columnists

—College Humor

Reasonable

Two women were chatting about a play they had seen the day before.

"Funny chap, that Shakespeare," said one. "Can't see anything in his plays myself."

"Nor can I," said the other. "And I'm told that he didn't even write them himself."

"Who did, then?"

"A man called Bacon."

"Well, that sounds more likely," came the reply, "for only such a chap would ever dream of naming his principal character Omelette!"

Apt Pupil

"Now that you've shifted gears," said the man who was teaching his wife to drive, "what do you do next?"

"Oh, I know," replied the thoughtful woman, "you look in the mirror to see if any motor cops are coming."

Bonds of Matrimony

"You seem to get along well with your husband. Have you and he anything in common?"

"No, but he has a lot in preferred."

To Himself

"Wouldn't you be surprised if I gave you a check for your present, Henry?"

"I certainly would, dear."

"Well, here it is, all made out, ready for you to sign."—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Keeping the Railroads Employed

"WE HAVE come to a crisis in the affairs of the railroads," declares Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railroad Executives; and from so many parts of the United States come similar statements that Americans can hardly longer ignore them.

Motortruck and bus competition has cut deeply into the short-haul passenger business and the less-than-carload freight tonnage of the railroads. Waterways carry increasing amounts of heavy commodities which have been the bulk of rail traffic. Aircraft are bidding for long-distance passenger travel. And pipe lines for oil carried in 1928 more ton-miles of "freight" than did intercity motortrucks and waterways combined.

Much has been said about men being put out of work by new inventions and methods, but here is a whole industry, one of the largest in the nation, threatened with this technological unemployment. There is such a thing as unemployment for invested capital as well as for men. Here is approximately $26,000,000,000 of it facing, to some extent, that situation. This capital includes some 60,000 locomotives, 2,350,000 cars, 425,000 miles of tracks, besides stations and shops, all of which would be difficult to turn to other uses. And naturally the possible abandonment of such useful equipment would bring a more serious displacement of thousands of men.

Each of the rival carriers has some special field of usefulness, but none can entirely fill the place of the steam railroad. The question confronting America and other nations is one of adjusting the various transports to their proper spheres and equalizing the terms of competition between them. Indeed, if the terms of competition are equalized, the adjustment of the services into various fields to form a complete transportation system will follow.

The plea of railroad men has lately been stated thus by Prof. William Z. Ripley:

> Almost without exception these competitors (waterways and motor transport) enjoy some form of subsidy giving them advantage over the railroads, while the railroads have been penalized in the form of taxation, even to the extent of maintaining highways for certain competitors.

Professor Ripley recommends, in the case of motortruck and bus lines, "adequate taxation, regulation of rates and hours of labor." Regulation undoubtedly can be carried somewhat further than it has been, particularly by passage in Congress of a bill to regulate interstate motor carriers. But there may be doubts as to whether mere issuance or refusal of licenses can keep an excessive number of trucks off the roads. If denied a permit as a common carrier, the truck operator can go on as a contract carrier for certain of his customers.

Hence taxation seems the most feasible way of placing motor and rail transit on even footing —not taxation arbitrarily to handicap a new industry and protect an old, but taxation to reimburse the state fully for use of the roads, besides ordinary property taxation. True, motorbuses now pay taxes which, according to the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, average $686 a year per vehicle and constitute two-fifths of the cost of maintenance of the highways used. Carl W. Stocks, editor of Bus Transportation, reports that intercity motorbuses pay an average of 6.7 per cent of their revenue in taxes and motortrucks pay as high as 14 or 15 per cent in some states.

The motor carrier receives for this payment the use of a ready-made roadbed. But the steam railroads in 1929 paid 6.32 per cent of their revenue in taxes and still had to pay 13.66 per cent of their revenue for maintenance of way and structures and 8.26 per cent in interest on funded debt, much of which is for roadbed.

In connection with waterways it has repeatedly been pointed out that river and canal shipping rates include no return on the large investment of public funds which has made the channels safe for navigation. A recent survey by the Bureau of Railway Economics arrives at the following figures as representing the comparative costs in mills per ton-mile for moving freight by rail and by waterways if account is taken of interest on capital investment, annual cost of maintenance, and the greater circuity of water routes:

	Inland waterways	Neighboring railroads
Mississippi River	11.17	10.09
Ohio River	12.36	8.83
New York State Barge Canal	19.41	10.90

These figures are from an interested source but seem well documented. It must be recognized, though, that the waterways, particularly the Mississippi-Ohio system, are in their pioneering stage. As their volume of traffic grows, the overhead will be spread thinner and the costs per unit reduced. But this study certainly raises the question: How rapidly and how far is it wise to extend less promising waterway improvements?

It also emphasizes the point that the water rate paid by the shipper—now arbitrarily set at 20 per cent less than rail rates—is only part of the actual cost of transporting his goods. The nation's taxpayers pay the rest. To equalize conditions, railroad men believe it would be only reasonable to require that the beneficiaries of inland waterways shall, gradually at least, undertake to pay a return on the public investment involved. Every natural resource should be utilized so far as it is genuinely useful, but there may be serious doubt as to the usefulness of many river-dredging projects for what Professor Ripley calls "inland seaports" except as a lever to obtain competitive rail rates. The railroads may blame themselves for part of this insistence, for if they tried as hard to give low rates to inland cities as they do to coastal cities the pressure for waterways would be less.

In many respects the rise of competition has been salutary for the railroads. It has enforced greater courtesy and accommodation on the part of railway personnel and it has spurred remarkable advancement in mechanical efficiency and speed of service.

Railway managements deserve some gratitude for having met the challenge with progressiveness. Competition should not be allowed to press so unequally as to take away the reward. The nation can meet this problem by permitting the new to displace the old only as rapidly as adjustment into new fields can be smoothly made and only as far as is economically warranted.

India's New Proconsul

VISCOUNT WILLINGDON'S appointment to be Viceroy of India at the moment when the Government of which he is to be the head is in the melting pot reflects credit upon the British Prime Minister, who is responsible for this selection. In eventually choosing Lord Willingdon, who is a Liberal, Ramsay MacDonald has carried on the sound tradition that the Indian question should be kept outside party politics. The new Viceroy, who is at present the Governor-General of Canada, will go to India, not for the full term of five years usually allotted to this high functionary, but only for such portion of this period as may enable him to set the new Constitution, upon which the Round Table Conference is at work, securely upon its feet.

To the man in the street, an Indian Viceroy is a potentate who entertains with Oriental splendor in Delhi and Simla, dining off plates of solid gold and presiding at durbars, elephant processions, and royal drawing-rooms and levees which outshine those of Buckingham Palace in gorgeousness of uniforms and decorations. To those who are behind the scenes, a Viceroy is a heavily worked official, responsible for the safety, welfare and good government of one-fifth of the human race and required to exercise exceedingly wide powers of direction and control.

Primarily the Viceroy represents the King. He is also the head of the Government in India. He acts in most cases on the advice of an executive council, but in cases where he considers the circumstances to be urgent he can ignore his ministers and pass ordinances having for the time the authority of law. It is not yet settled to what extent this almost unparalleled authority will be continued under the revised Indian Constitution, which the Round Table Conference in London is engaged in framing. But judging from the recommendations made by the statutory royal commission under Sir John Simon—the body upon whose advice this conference was called together —the Viceroy's responsibilities seem likely to become, at least for the immediate future, even greater than they have been in the past.

Lord Willingdon is probably as well equipped as anyone could be for bearing this heavy burden. As Governor, first in Bombay and afterward in Madras from 1913 to 1924, Lord Willingdon won the confidence and esteem of Indians and Europeans alike. His popularity was rivaled only by that of his wife, who made the interests and welfare of the Indian women her sphere. Intensely sympathetic to Indian nationalism, Lord Willingdon also achieved distinction in making the machinery of partial self-government set up in 1920 work more smoothly in the province of which he was in charge than was the case in any corresponding area.

He takes up his new post at a moment when the British Government needs sound advice upon the highly contentious question now holding up the work of the Round Table Conference. This question is whether it is to the interest of the 320,000,000 people of India to set up a responsible government at the center before this great experiment has been tried out in the vast provincial and state units, out of which the new federal systems are to be built. It is, in fact, whether success in the novel undertaking to which Britain has committed itself—of making into an independent nation a subcontinent of races never previously united otherwise than under alien dominion—is more likely to be achieved by sudden operation or by gradual growth. The calling of a new adviser into counsel when such a basic fundamental of the Empire is in debate is an event in itself. Lord Willingdon's task is hard, but he enters upon it supported by a remarkable consensus of good will.

Christmas Trees—A New Crop

COINCIDENT with the holiday season, the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University announced that it had a crop of Christmas trees raised in an experimental garden conducted during the last eight years by the college, which not only showed the possibilities of raising Christmas trees on a commercial basis, but suggested a way to prevent the spoliation of natural groves.

The trees in this tract are Norway spruce planted three feet apart in sandy loam which had been pretty well exhausted by the continuous planting of corn and potatoes. The stock used was grown two years in seed beds and then transplanted and grown three years before being set out in the plantation. In the eight years some of the trees have attained a height of twelve feet, and three-quarters of the trees are now between six and eight feet high. These latter are more symmetrically formed and are the size most in demand.

In addition to the holiday market, trees from such plantations may be sold for ornamental purposes from time to time. New trees are set out each year as the taller ones are harvested. The solution of the problem of Christmas trees may be found in some such forestry development.

A "Spinster's" Lament

IT IS not surprising that, according to recent reports from London, Miss Ishbel MacDonald has won the warm approval of her countrywomen for protesting against the still persisting use of "spinster" to denote an unmarried woman. It is, perhaps, not so much the lawyer's predilection for that otherwise rare term that perturbs the modern woman, as the official status which the legal terminology confers on her at a time when she is no longer forced by social opinion to regard marriage as her only profession. The general feeling of opprobrium attached to the word does, indeed, hail from the time when marriage was considered to be woman's only profession. To be a "spinster" was then an avowal of professional failure. Its intimation of being beyond one's prime is rightly disliked by the modern unmarried woman engaged along with men in every adventure of life.

It must be confessed, however, that the general sympathy with Miss MacDonald's plaint has not resulted in any discovery that would supplant "spinster" with a word more indicative of woman's independent position today. Not that there was any lack of suggestions. An editor of a London Sunday journal devoted a whole article to the quest of an appropriate substitute. But neither fancy words like "lonette" or "lachette," nor words with romantic associations like "damosel" or "damsel," nor the fine Scottish "lassie," nor the attractive Irish "colleen" were found workable proxies. Miss MacDonald, it is true, has expressed her own preference for "bachelor girl," but demands for a less cumbrous name were so overwhelming that this suggestion, too, may fail to obtain acceptance.

What is true of the "spinster" is no less true of the "lady." Recent attempts made in the English press to discover a more suitable form of address than the overrefined "lady" of modern speech have also been singularly unsuccessful. Excessive refinement and unfair obloquy play equal havoc with words. And although every word must needs have been new sometime, old words often hold on stubbornly. A little encouragement may be found in recalling that in many cases substitutes have worked their way into the language and that in other cases terms originally of reproach, such as "Protestant," have been turned to creditable meanings by the persons to whom they were applied.

Neil Munro

FAME came steadily to Neil Munro. She had cast her mantle with comparative readiness upon Stevenson, Barrie and Crockett, and had unhesitatingly placed it upon the shoulders of that charming English interpreter of Scottish character, Ian Maclaren, but toward Munro she, in his early days, remained hesitant. He therefore enjoyed a comparatively limited circle. Only those who had exulted over his "Lost Pibroch" or "Fancy Farm," or "Doom Castle" or "Jaunty Jock" knew him intimately. Or those who, after idling away some happy evenings with "John Splendid," found themselves in a moment of reverie lingering on the never-to-be-forgotten words:

> Come back to the glen, to the glen, to the glen,
> And there shall a welcome be waiting for you.

He never sought the limelight. He made no effort to win popular approval, and when a Scottish university recently conferred upon him an honorary degree the event passed almost unnoticed. Enough for him, fired with a Celtic imagination, to sing of the mist and the storm:

> Are you not weary in your distant places,
> Far, far from Scotland of the mist and storm,
> In drowsy airs, the sun-smite on your faces,
> The days so long and warm?
>
> When all around you lie the strange fields sleeping,
> The dreary woods where no fond memories roam,
> Do not your sad hearts over seas come leaping
> To the highlands and lowlands of your home?

The world has yet to do full justice to Neil Munro. A son of Argyll, his words are the music of the pipes breathing the air of stern hill and misty glen, and his glowing pages are a never-ending source of delight for the Scottish exile in his far-off home.

A World's Fair for Japan

JAPAN'S plans for the holding of an international exhibition in the Tokyo-Yokohama district on a scale commensurate with the greatest fairs which the world has known are moving steadily forward, and formal authorization from the Japanese Government is expected soon. The resultant benefits to Japan and to the rest of the world will be great indeed.

Japanese often complain that their country is not understood in the West, and particularly in the United States. There is much justification for this plaint, but it is primarily Japan's business to clear up such misunderstanding herself. The proposed world's fair will work toward this end.

Undoubtedly it will draw the greatest number of foreign visitors which Japan has ever attracted in one year, and those visitors will have the opportunity to see many phases of Japan and of Japanese civilization which are naturally missed by the average tourist.

After all, a world's fair is a concentration on a small scale of the life of a nation; is, in effect, an index to that nation. Americans and Europeans journeying to Japan four years hence will be able to utilize the fair as an index. There they can obtain in a short time a comprehensive survey of the various aspects of Japan and of Japanese culture and industry. Seizing upon the subjects of greatest interest to them, they can—and should—then make an extensive and intensive study of those subjects at first hand by journeying about the Empire and witnessing in operation what they have seen only on display at the fair.

Editorial Notes

The Prince of Wales and a Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations who have been referred to as possessing particularly long names and titles have a runner-up in His Exalted Highness Asaf Jah Muzaf-far-ul-Mulk-Wal-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Mir Sir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung, the Nizam of Hyderabad in India. His Highness, who is reported in a recent survey to be the richest man in the world, evidently has a fortune as "long" as his name.

The student body of Massachusetts Institute of Technology this year is made up of persons from forty-seven states, six territories and dependencies of the United States, and forty-two foreign countries. This would seem to be reason enough for its world-wide reputation as an educational institution—even though it does not support a football team!

From the recent poll of newspaper editors one judges that the proposed ratification of World Court protocols has been upheld by a majority of the United States' highest court, public opinion.

Cities which want to be hosts of the next disarmament conference have set an example of enthusiasm for the delegates.

Sunrise Over the Keys

SOME there are who, when starting out to visit Key West, leave their automobiles at Miami and board a train of the East Coast Railway. When the vision and courage of the builder of the road is contemplated, this is a trip which deserves much honorable mention.

But there is another way to reach land's end. Automobilists do not unanimously desire to leave their cars behind. They desire roads and achieve them; and so, the Over-Sea Railroad has been followed by the Over-Sea Highway, completed, except for one stretch where a ferryboat gives assistance. Running over causeway and bridge, from island to island, the highway for the most part parallels the railroad along this land of balmy days and nights, or rather these islands of enchantment, of sapphire skies, and the turquoise waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.

The islands and the little town at the end are beginning to give some signs of response to the invasion, and the "Farthest South City" may sometime have to adopt another pseudonym.

One who is mostly interested in sunshine and beauty ought to move gradually toward Key West; for the keys are the end, and nobody takes the end for the beginning. One ought, therefore, to go leisurely from the northernmost rim of Florida to Silver Springs and gaze long upon the almost unbelievably beautiful foliage and colorful rocks, and the brilliantly colored fish far beneath the surface of that placid spring. One ought to go to the Mountain Lake Sanctuary and Singing Tower, and from that eminence behold the beauty of the far spreading, fragrant citrus groves, enveloped, perhaps, in the mist of a lighter winter rain, and harmonized with bird notes and carillon.

One ought to partake of the serenity of Winter Park, of the contentment of Winter Haven, the "City of a Hundred Lakes," of the pleasantness of the "City Beautiful," and of a dozen other cities of as many other sobriquets; to linger along the shores of Hillsborough Bay and Tampa Bay, and cross the Gandy Bridge, and so on and on to lovely Sarasota, there to gather to heart's delight the pastel-colored shells strewn in that purest of white sand.

And if one has done these things, and many more, he is ready to enter upon the trail across the Everglades, that fascinatingly interesting spot in this State of a multiplicity of interesting characteristics.

Having done these things, we sped southward in the sunshine, alongside the ever blue Gulf, until the road turned sharply eastward into the Everglades, where the long-leaf pine is thin, and the palm, stunted and drab; where the wan cypress trees stand in water, mysterious, looking as if a sudden burst of brilliant sunshine would dissipate them as a forest-shapen mist. Here the birds were a constant delight. Pelicans, blue herons, white cranes, and gray cranes, one now and then silhouetted on the top of a thin white tree, while others, comically solemn, stood in the water, motionless and watchful of passers-by. Buzzards, black and forbidding, swept in large numbers across the sky.

Occasionally, a lone fisherman, perhaps a Seminole, stood on the bank of a drainage canal. After covering miles upon miles of this surprising land of sweet waters and pure air, of many cypress trees, some of them holding aloft flaming air plants, ferns, and tree orchids, hanging gardens of beauty; and these alternating with rich truck gardens growing in the drained black soil, we reached, at length, the "Farthest South City." Then, after due appreciation, and an evening spent under the starlit sky, in the soft air on the shore of the lovely Biscayne Bay, listening to out-of-doors music, we were, perhaps, properly prepared for going on to Key West, the end of it all.

Starting, then, in the early morning, in the direction of the Dry Tortugas, the farthermost key, which lies, perhaps, 160 miles southwest, as the gull flies, we expected the day to grow much warmer; but the cool intermingling breezes of the Atlantic and the Gulf make the most delightful weather.

Of the keys there are hundreds, thousands, little keys and big ones, how many no one knows. On the smaller ones, the surface is of disintegrating coral rock, with only little pockets of soil, bearing some stunted growth of mangroves. Among the considerable flora of the larger keys there are mahogany and satinwood, palms and vines, and the seaside morning-glory everywhere in blossom.

About midway, the four hours on the slow-going ferryboat, out on the quiet blue waters, moving through the sweet warm air, were a period of peaceful release. Far away to the eastward, a long brown train of the East Coast Railway moved along apparently upon the surface of the water; but reason corrected the illusion by reminding us that, however it appeared at this distance, the train was rolling over the nearly seven-mile-long viaduct toward Little Neck Key.

If, as a crowning pleasure, one wishes to see the sun rise over the keys, one must, at least for once, become, like the diligent sun, an early riser. Indeed, if one is returning northward, one must rise before the sun; for in order to connect with the ferryboat at No Name Key, the traveler on the Over-Sea Highway must leave Key West at six-thirty in the morning. At this hour, in winter, the sky takes on the first pale morning silver, and the once white houses of the sleeping village are pallid in the approaching day.

On a previous evening, when we approached Key West, we had driven straight toward the setting sun. As we rolled along from key to key—Big Pine, Ramrod, Summerland, and many others—we had seen the golden afterglow dwindle into amber dusk and merge into starlit night just before we entered the electric-lighted streets of the little town on Key West Island. As day waned, we had watched the brassy water-mirrors slowly soften into subdued brown surfaces, in which were reflected the darkening images of bordering grasses and shrubs. But now, the returning morning light was to work its revelations over land's end and its all-embracing waters.

As if to soften the sun's abrupt emergence from the sea, a bank of gray clouds walled the horizon and flung a few fluffs of whiteness into the pale upper sky. Suddenly, as we crossed a bridge, the topmost points of these cloud mountains became rosy with day's promise; and below them the sky softened into the faintest flush of pink, while the upper blue took on a warmer tone. The waters, always closely clinging to the highway, faithfully reflected these changing color tones.

Moment by moment, the edge of the cloud bank changed into pure gold, and the sun, now above the horizon, but still hidden, lightened the dark mantle into mauve and rosy gray. Along the water courses, the ashen clay which is being constantly molded by the waters, revealed capricious shapes and coral fantasies; and every twig and shrub was mirrored in the quiet pools. A little distance from the highway, a tall gray crane stood in the water, sedate, observant, his solemn pose mirrored around his submerged feet.

The rim of the sun slipped above the shoulder of a cloud alp, and the leaves of the dwarfed trees responded with glistening green. Swiftly emerged the fiery glory, not to be looked upon, but to be appreciated in the light shed abroad upon the narrow land and over the sea. The cloud became an opalescent vapor, a delicate drapery across the east; and the sea was molten turquoise and jade, gold, and rose, and blue. A white crane, slender, graceful, motionless, gazed at its lovely image in the water. Here and there a flaming hibiscus nodded its welcome to the sun. A blackbird spread its wings and floated over the tangled trees. Half a mile away, to the right of the highway, the morning train of eighteen cars glided over the long arched viaduct on its way to Key West.

N. B. M.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor

Real Justice Balked

BARRING of Mrs. Grace Hale's name from the ballot as dry Republican, or Law Preservation, candidate for Attorney-General on a technicality is likely to add strength to the movement here for statutory reforms. The people gradually are becoming more insistent that exact rather than technical justice shall be done those compelled to go into court.

The law is supposed to provide for the dispensation of justice to all. But often it fails to do this, for actions are so hedged about by the technicalities in procedure which have grown up decade after decade that advantage can be taken of them by persons so inclined. In short, legal procedures have become to too great an extent a battle of wits, rather than of right and wrong.

In the Hale case advantage was taken by those opposed to her having her name on the ballot of the legal provision that the respondent on an appeal may have fourteen days' notice. This can be waived—but those who seek advantage rather than justice, as in this case, by refusing to yield their technically strong position have balked a decision on the merits of the matter at issue.

To most persons the outstanding question is not one of law and legal technicalities, but of affording every voter the opportunity to express his preference. The elective franchise is one of our most precious rights, and must be protected by every safeguard.

On the other hand, voters are entitled to the opportunity of going to the polls to register their preference, whatever it may be. This ability to voice views is one of the basic reasons why our Government is stable, and why when we make a change we do it in an orderly manner instead of by force.

An appreciable number of voters in this State wished the opportunity of voting for Mrs. Hale. . . . Politicians, by means of technicalities in the law, have balked them of their desire.

We may expect their voices henceforth to be added to that of the growing group which demands that exact, not technical, justice be dispensed by our courts.—*Schenectady (N. Y.) Gazette.*

A Serious Condition and a Remedy

ABOVE a recent article in your paper describing certain Boston conditions, the headline stated, "100 cars stolen over week-end." Let me analyze this serious condition and offer a remedy.

A long time ago a prohibitory law was passed reading, "Thou shalt not steal." This law was forced upon a reluctant world by an aggressive minority. It was too far in advance of public opinion. It has never been observed. It cannot be enforced. People have always stolen. They will always steal.

A modern application of this old law reads, "Thou shalt not steal an automobile." Our State is vainly trying, with penalties, to enforce it. Cars are stolen every day; 100 stolen over week-end. Why?

Please weigh the following considerations:

1. It is human nature to desire to eat the forbidden fruit. This anti-car-stealing law is bad psychology. Moses and his successors should have depended upon moral suasion.

2. In this age of speed there is a universal craving for the thrill of car driving. People will satisfy it—legally if possible, illegally if there is no other way.

3. There is a growing conviction in the public mind that the anti-car-stealing law is class legislation. It permits cars to the rich and denies them to the poor.

Now as a result of this unwise law we are becoming a nation of law breakers. Heretofore self-respecting, law-abiding citizens were being put in the criminal class. Think of the hundred—more if you count their accomplices—who after that one week-end went about, are still going about, with the consciousness that if detected they will be sent to jail like ordinary criminals. This feeling of legal guilt when there is no sense of moral guilt is humiliating and destructive of self-respect.

There is no hope of immediate relief from this unfortunate situation by repeal of the law against automobile stealing. The remedy I suggest is "modification."

Let the Legislature modify the present law, making legal the stealing of "light cars and motorcycles."

With the streets of every city and town lined with parked automobiles, and a fair proportion of them "light cars," every one, while keeping within the law, could satisfy a legitimate craving for car ownership. This proposed modification would relieve an overworked police force and remedy the congestion of our courts.—*T. C. Brockway,* in the *Boston Herald.*

The Glorification of Booze

NOT the least disturbing feature of the present agitation against the Eighteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution is its apparent tendency to glorify the right to drink intoxicating liquor as if it were a priceless privilege. Strangely, statutory prohibition has served to obscure the important fact that in many activities any liquor that befuddles the brain or interferes with the physical powers is banned for reasons having nothing to do with the Volstead law. And in the years that have passed since that law was enacted the rapid mechanization of industry has greatly increased the menace of alcohol.

Intoxicating liquor is, of course, one of the chief perils of motoring. Locomotive engineers, and trainmen generally, aviators, workers in charge of many kinds of intricate machinery or tools of precision—these number hundreds of thousands. Liquor drinking is not for them. Any worker with hand or brain who values clear thinking and steady nerves leaves intoxicants alone either because he hates them or because he declines to surrender mastery of his powers to an insidious narcotic.

Regardless of possible repeal or amendment of the Volstead Law, regardless of the floods of documents poured out for or against prohibition, wets, drys and neutrals alike should keep clearly before them the necessity of fighting the abuse of alcohol. It is shocking that at the present time devilish intoxicants are exalted by many persons thoughtlessly or designedly into symbols of personal liberty and constitutional right.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Regarding International Relations

MUCH too often one shrugs one's shoulders regarding international relations and those concerned with them. Much too often one considers international affairs as something out of the ordinary. . . . Even when definite points come up for discussion, one is sometimes inclined to reproach those who wish to ascribe influence to considerations of an international nature with a lack of patriotism. This results from a misjudgment of relations as they stand today.

It is only shortsightedness to think that one can profitably carry through national desires for the integral fulfillment of which there is no place within the framework of international relations. Many evils cannot be remedied by national measures, and if one is not prepared to sacrifice somewhat of one's own desires and interests, even if they in themselves are not at all unreasonable, one does not serve one's country, but finally lands with other nations in chaos. —*Prof. Dr. A. Anema,* as reported in the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* (Netherland).